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VOLUME XXIX. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1898. NUMBER 49.

LISTEN TO YOURSELF.

Ah, teacher, let me hear you teach;
You have brave words from olden seers.
The lore of those long-bearded men
Of all the far-off years;
The gray, old thoughts of gray old men
Beneath the Asian stars,
Brought safe by faith through clashing years
Of unremembered wars.
And you have read the huddled tomes
Of many an alcoved shelf
But have you stood beneath the stars
And listened to yourself?

Ah, teacher, let me hear you teach;
You at old sage's feet have sat;
Know you the man within your coat,
The man beneath your hat?
You know the thoughts that shaped the world,
From far-off centuries blown;
What says the man who talks with thee
When thou art all alone?
Why should I listen to a man
Who listens at the alcoved shelf?
Man, let me hear a living man
Who listens to himself.

—Sam Walter Foss.

A Balaclava Hero.

The head of an ogre crouching for possible victims could have looked no less grim than the huge, squat workhouse standing back from the road.

Tall iron railings encircled it like a collar of spikes, and a one-windowed porter's lodge blinked banefully at passers-by.

A weary old man helped himself along with the aid of a stick. He straightened his figure when he reached the lodge and seemed to hesitate while he looked at the building with dim, weak eyes, and the rushing wind fluttered his clothes like rags on a scarecrow.

He made several steps forward, then retreated. As he straightened himself to walk, three medals for valor jingled loosely on his shrunken breast. He glanced round nervously. There was no one to watch. He was only a hero, and he hesitated on the threshold of the workhouse. He had braved the Russian cannon and had slipped down a rope at Lucknow into a ruck of frenzied sepoys. Why should he hesitate?

April rain began to pelter down fitfully. He pulled his worn coat closer over him and strode forward with final resolution.

On the steps of the workhouse he turned to get a last furtive glance at the outer world. As the sun leaped from behind a cloud it glittered on the medals on his breast.

In the lodge a square-jowled man, with hard, straight creases in his sullen face, was tapping abstractedly on an old desk with an enormous key. To an imaginative mind he would have served as an admirable miniature portrait of the workhouse itself.

"Name?" he said, projecting himself toward a big book.

"James Redfern, late of the Tenth Black Watch," answered the old man.

James Redfern was past work and explained this to the governor, who promptly ordered him to break a hundredweight of stone as a preliminary canter; this was probably to take the freshness out of him and to disillusion him as to his incapacity for work.

Redfern was locked in a cell furnished with great jagged lumps of stone, and it was his compulsory duty to break them into pieces small enough to pass through a grating in the wall. The old man toiled hour after hour, but his weak blows seemed to be rather caressing the stone than breaking it. At length, in the afternoon, he fell forward over his hammer and the jagged stones that littered the floor.

"Hello!" said the square-jowled warder, opening the door. "None of this, yer know. This ain't a ladies' boodoir. This ain't a——"

He jerked the old man face up. His features were cut with the jagged stone, and black lines of hunger ringed his eyes.

When the warder, by twirling Redfern's hand round and round and by pinching his arm, had satisfied himself that there was no shamming, the old man was removed to the infirmary. He was a very light burden, and a stalwart casual slung him over his shoulder and carried him off jauntily, like a sack of flour. When he came to, the doctor ordered him boiled eggs and a nourishing diet for a day or two.

A card to this effect was hung over his bed with string. A pauper in the next bed, who suffered from epileptic fits, anathematized the old man garrulously. The boiled eggs seemed particularly to rouse his ire. Every time the warder passed to the other end of the long room he would lift himself on his elbow and scream across the intervening space: "B'iled eggs! yah!" He put such an amount of condemnation into this phrase that the other patients took up the matter and by muttered and disjointed conversation arrived at the opinion that the old soldier was a parlous ruffian, a presumer on generosity, an interloper and a thief.

In three days the doctor certified that Redfern was able to leave his bed, and the old man meekly rose and huddled his painful limbs into his garments.

Redfern went into the office of the square-faced warder, who said that he must return to breaking stones or leave the house. There was to be a meeting of the guardians that afternoon, however, and he had the option of applying to them for lighter work.

The square-faced man took out of his desk the three medals which Redfern had been obliged to temporarily surrender on his entrance.

"They ain't bad medals, are they?" said the square-faced man. "I suppose they are worth five bob apiece?"

"They are worth more than that to me," said Redfern.

"Wouldn't sell 'em, then, I suppose?" said the warder.

"No, I wouldn't sell them for anything; they are the only things I have left to remind me that I've been a soldier!"

"But they ain't much good to yer now, yer know," said the warder. "Look 'ere; I'll offer yer a bargain. You ain't got no reg'lar rights to stop in this workus, but if you'll make me a present of these ere medals I'll see as they don't chuck you out yet a while."

If he had said the same thing 30 years before, Redfern would probably have broken some of the bones in his thievish body. As it was he said: "Oh, no; you must give me my medals. I must have them on when I die; you can have them after—you can have them after. I am the last of the old regiment. When I die they'll all be ...e. I must have my medals when they wouldn't take me back in ... I parted with them ... 'Redfern, ... Then I should be turned out of my regiment. Yes, I must wear my medals."

The old fellow had muttered these last words as though to himself. It was clear that his weakness had rendered him slightly delirious.

"Well," said the warder, "I'll save them for you, shall I?" Then, without further ado, he slipped them, ribbons and all, into his pocket.

The moment he did this his urbanity vanished, and he resumed his ordinary manner.

"Come, get out of here and get to work! Don't try to come that old-age dodge on me!"

He called another warder, who took Redfern in hand and jogged him along toward the stone-breaking cells.

This time Redfern's stock of stones had been reduced to half; but when he was locked in and told to go to work he could not even raise the heavy hammer above his head.

Two hours later, when the warder came to summon him before the meeting of the guardians, he was still sitting there, his thin face gray with suffering, and the long scar placed on his cheek by the sabre of a Russian at Alma stood out white and ugly. It was the mark of a blow he had received for his country. The warder reached forward and struck him over the shoulder with a stick.

"I wish you would not hit me," said Redfern. "I'll do what you tell me, but you see I couldn't break the stones, I was so tired."

"Oh, yes; we know all about that!" retorted the warder; "we have had some of your sort before. If you ask me, you'll just have to pop out of here as soon as the guardians get their eyes on you."

The warder was not supposed to know that Redfern was a man who had been mentioned three times in despatches from the seat of war. He was not conscious that the medals he then had in his pocket were worth more than the paltry shillings they would bring at a pawnshop.

So he forced Redfern roughly forward toward the council chamber of gentlemen who were waiting to decide whether this pauper was to be allowed to subsist on the spare bounty of their parish or even to be cast into the streets to die of hunger.

The room in which the guardians sat was well furnished and lighted, and 18 dignified gentlemen sat to the right and left of a fat, gray-haired chairman.

Redfern stood before the table of the chairman, who questioned him as to his place of birth.

"Why, you don't belong to this parish at all!" he said, in feigned amazement.

This was a signal for four pompous gentlemen to enter violent and indignant protest against such a pernicious state of affairs. They characterized Redfern's action in coming there as criminal beyond measure.

The fact that he entered the workhouse as a "casual" and then, by artful trickery, sought to live in ease and luxury at the expense of the rate-payers of that borough, filled them with horror.

As they uttered these denunciations they looked meaningly at one long-haired and one spectacled reporter, who had exchanged winks and were scratching down insane hieroglyphics at the top of their speed.

The old man's wits at once left him. He seemed to conceive that he had been guilty of a hideous piece of deception. He answered the other questions with an air of meek penitence.

"Have you no family to look after you?"

"Yes," answered the old man; "I have a son, but I have not seen him for more than 20 years. He was a fine lad. At Alma the colonel said to me, after I had saved his life: 'Private Redfern, how shall I reward you? You may ask me anything, and I will do it for you.' 'Look after my son,' I said, 'if you would be so kind. He has no mother, and he is a fine boy.'

"When the colonel came back he took my boy. I used to write to the lad, but I got up into northern Canada, and I lost the habit of writing. When I came back, an old man, to look for the boy, I could not find him. My old colonel is dead. But if my boy is alive and hears that his old father is here, he'd take him away—yes, he'd take him away. But I can't find him," went on the old man. "He was only five years old when I saw him last. He would not know me now if he saw me."

"Oh, we don't want any of those sort of tales here!" said the guardian. "Either you have a family to support you or have not. If you have, they must take you out of here and look after you. If you have not, you must turn out and chance your luck. You are only 75; you ought to work for your living! You look big enough. Look at me. I am not so big as you—a bit fatter, perhaps—and I work every day of my life."

He went into a comfortable office for an hour or two every day; the rest of his time he spent in eating or in sleeping, preparatory to eating more.

The guardians all pretended to disbelieve Redfern's story about his son, and finally, on the evidence of the warder, who testified that the old man was lazy and good-for-nothing, they gave him two hours in which to leave the workhouse.

Redfern's face was gray with suffering, and shooting pains from an old wound in his shoulder caused him agony. His knees trembled visibly, and his eyes grew dim and restless. He summoned strength at last to ask the guardians if he might have back the medals that had been taken from him.

However, as the warder swore that he had never seen the medals, which at that very moment were resting in his pockets, the virtuous, well-fed guardians of the poor ordered the old man indignantly from their presence. He tried to protest, but the warder scowled furiously at him and pinched his arm for him to stop.

Then Redfern's weakness overcame him. He pitched heavily forward to the floor. He was taken to the infirmary again, and the doctor said that in a few hours he would be well enough to go out.

When the old man came to he saw the warder directing the scrubbing and cleaning of the ward with unusual care, while women paupers were fastening up fresh curtains to the windows. There was an air of bustle and preparation about the room such as he had never noticed before.

A warder, noticing that he was awake, ordered him to get off the bed and smarten himself up. The pauper told him that Captain Armitage and his young wife were coming to look over the workhouse. The captain was a fine young fellow, and he owned most of the land round that part.

Redfern listened to the information listlessly, for he was too ill to take a keen interest in anything, and the prospect of his expulsion from the workhouse weighed on his mind. He was too paralyzed to contemplate anything but that in an hour or two he, a soldier, too weak to work, would be cast out into the world friendless and without hope.

All the paupers whispered incessantly the name of Captain Armitage, and at last something in its sound awoke the old man's memory.

"Armitage—Armitage? Why, that was my old colonel's name," he said. "Ah, but this is a young man, and my colonel is dead. Yes, he is dead; I shall be dead soon. I shall hear him say: 'Redfern, you have been mentioned again in the despatches.' Then he'll say—yes, he'll say"—the old man felt nervously over the breast of his coat—"he'll say: 'Redfern, where are your medals?' Yes, I must have my medals."

He tried to raise himself from the bed on which he was sitting, but the weakness held him prisoner.

Presently a carriage came through the great gate at the entrance to the workhouse. At last a gentleman, tall and handsome, entered the room with a lady—a young lady, very little more than a girl, on his arm. She looked about her compassionately. But her eyes wandered back incessantly to the features of the strong man by her side, who in his turn looked down at her smilingly and with abounding love and affection.

This happy, joyous couple seemed like a glimpse of a happier world to the wretched beings whose lives were ending between the grim walls of the workhouse.

As the captain and his beautiful young wife came to each bed they exchanged words of comfort with the occupant. At last they drew near the bed on which Redfern sat, fully dressed, his hands clasped together and his eyes bent dreamily on the floor.

The little lady walking by the captain's side, with a look at her husband, stepped forward and touched his hand softly. He started and glanced up.

Captain Armitage noticed the cut on his cheek.

"How did you get that scar?" he said.

"I was a soldier," replied the old man. "I got it at Alma."

"Why, my husband's father was at Alma, and so was mine!" said the little lady. "Tell us about it, can you?"

Her eyes were infinitely tender as she gazed on the features of the battered and worn-out warrior.

Then the old man told his story. Captain Armitage was bending over him, deeply interested. Suddenly he gave a start and, dropping on one knee, took the old man's hand in his.

"Is your name Redfern?" he said.

"Yes," answered the old man, "James Redfern."

Captain Armitage did not rise from his knee. He held out his hand to his wife and, drawing her toward him, placed her hand in that of the old man.

"Maude," he said, slowly, "this is my father."

Then the beautiful girl bent over and kissed the old man on the lips.

When James Redfern had swallowed a dose of brandy, which the square-faced warder brought with much promptitude and politeness, Captain Redfern-Armitage, who had adopted the latter name when he married Colonel Armitage's daughter, explained everything to him.

"Yes, you are my father. I have searched for you for years, but now that we have found you we will never leave you."

Then Captain Armitage and his beautiful wife gave old James Redfern an arm each, and the three walked down the ward out of the workhouse. At the gate the square-jowled warder hurried up and handed the old man his medals. Captain Armitage's wife pinned them on the old man's coat, and they stepped into the carriage.

"Where to, sir?" asked the footman.

"Home!" answered the young man.
—Answers.

Insane After Sliding Down Pike's Peak.

Joe Bradley, the Rocky mountain trapper, whose terrible slide on the surface of an avalanche down Pike's Peak last December was one of the most appaling adventures that ever befell a human being, lost his reason through the combined effects of his sufferings and fright. This fact did not appear in the detailed account of the thrilling slide printed at the time, but such appears to be the fact.

The Trinidad (Col.) Republican is to hand, with the following reference to the hero of that wonderful adventure:

"Joe Bradley, the unfortunate prospector, who rode an avalanche down Pike's Peak on December 20, was arrested at Florence as an escaped lunatic, and returned to the Pueblo asylum. The exposure undergone by Bradley, who was unconscious for several hours, and whose members were badly frozen, caused his mind to give way, and he was admitted to the insane asylum soon after his terrible experience on the Peak."

A TEST OF PROSPERITY.

BANK STATISTICS REFLECT GENERAL BUSINESS CONDITION.

Industrial Deposits in the National Banks Are Now Higher Than at Any Previous Time in the History of the United States—Some of the Reasons Therefor.

Bank loans and deposits and bank clearings usually unmistakably reflect the general business conditions of the country.

No one will question the statement that the year 1892 was one of great prosperity, and in measuring the degree of improvement in the situation during the current year frequent reference has been made to the bank conditions which prevailed in the last year of the Harrison administration when the McKinley tariff was in uninterrupted operation.

The report of the Comptroller of the Currency shows that the highest range of loans and discounts of the banks of the country ever reported to the Comptroller was during the fall and early winter of 1892. The volume of these transactions was $2,171,041,088 on September 20, 1892, and on December 9 of that year they were $2,176,615,729. In the following year, as the result of the panic, the loans and discounts on October 2 were $328,000,000 below the maximum of 1892. On October 6, 1896, when there was almost universal paralysis, caused by the fear that the Presidential election would result in the defeat of Mr. McKinley, the loans and discounts were only $33,000,000 above the minimum of 1893.

It is a remarkable fact that the individual deposits of the national banks of the entire country are now higher than ever before recorded, far surpassing those of the banner year 1892. This alone is indisputable evidence of prosperity. Unofficial, though none the less reliable, reports made from time to time during the past six months, have shown that not for many years has there been such an abundance of money, not only at the various distributing centers, but in localities remote therefrom.

This abundance has been due to the marketing of bountiful crops at comparatively high prices, and also to the prosperous trade and industrial conditions which have prevailed. These conditions were largely the result of the Dingley tariff, which gave protection to American industries and stimulated every branch of trade. Hence the abnormally large individual deposits in the banks of the country.

On September 30, 1892, individual deposits were $1,765,422,983. During the year of the panic they gradually declined, and by October, 1893, they had fallen $1,451,124,320. No sooner was the result of the last Presidential election made known than there was a marvelous change. Confidence was restored, money which had been withdrawn from banks and placed in private hoards for safety was returned, the demand for gold ceased, and currency was almost universally preferred, the net gold in the Treasury was largely augmented and bank conditions rapidly improved.

A year ago, immediately after the inauguration of Mr. McKinley, when Congress in extra session was preparing for a revision of the tariff on strong protection lines, the influence of such action was very decided. It was reflected in an increase of individual deposits in the banks to $1,669,219,961. From this point the gain was rapid. There was an increase of $59,000,000 by May 14, and of $42,000,000 by July 23, which carried the total above the maximum recorded in 1892. By October 3 there had been a further increase of $83,000,000, and on December 15 the individual deposits were $1,916,630,252, or $151,207,269 above the total on September 30, 1892. These deposits were on the date of the last report to the Comptroller thirty-five per cent. in excess of the minimum recorded in the period of the panic.

On July 12, 1893, when the panic was in an acute stage, specie holdings of the national banks of the entire country were $186,761,173, and then there was a general disposition to hoard gold. The specie reported February 18, this year, was $271,377,925, of which $222,855,516 was actual gold coin, and, moreover, now gold is pouring into the country from Europe and Australia, the banks of this city hold more of the metal than at any time in their history, and the net gold in the Treasury is over $173,000,000, against $150,693,630 at the beginning of Mr. McKinley's administration, and $54,975,607 at the end of July, 1894, when the iniquitous Wilson free trade tariff was on the eve of passage, and $44,705,967 at the end of January, 1895, after the free trade tariff had been in operation six months and after the Treasury had sold $100,000,000 of bonds in the hope of restoring the reserve, which had become depleted through the operation of the Wilson tariff.

The Clearing House returns from all parts of the country show that notwithstanding the excitement caused by the disaster to the Maine, there was an increase of $70,000,000 in bank clearings, comparing March 19 with February 19. Gauging business conditions by clearing house returns, therefore, the conclusion seems to be inevitable that the country is prosperous.

This conclusion is borne out by the fact that the distribution of merchandise is increasing; industrial enterprises, with few exceptions, are flourishing, failures in trade are small and the iron and steel industry is more fully employed than ever before in its history.

After the passage of the Wilson free trade tariff, clearing house returns outside of New York, which returns more nearly reflect business conditions than do those which include this city, fell in September to $1,660,111,815. They did not materially rise until October, 1895, when they were $2,311,092,416. They fell to $1,580,390,199 in August, 1896. After the passage of the Dingley tariff there was a gradual advance to $2,382,337,136, the highest since January, 1893, when clearings were $2,390,422,750, and now these clearings are sixty-nine per cent. greater than those recorded at the same time in 1892.

The facts regarding bank and business conditions here presented cannot fail to be convincing, and they unmistakably show that protective tariffs bring benefit, while free trade tariffs bring disaster to the country.

FLATTERY OF IMITATION.

English Willingness to Copy After American Trade Methods.

A London cablegram of March 22 tells of the banquet of the London Chamber of Commerce, at which were present as guests the Canadian Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, Richard Dobell and Lieutenant-General John Wimburn Laurie, Member of Parliament for Pembroke Boroughs. The Right Hon. Charles T. Ritchie, President of the Board of Trade, in responding to the toast of "Her Majesty's Government," referred to foreign competition, and quoted figures showing that America was destined to be more formidable than Germany as a competitor. He declared that this was due to the energy and determination displayed by both masters and men in the United States, and that Great Britain would do well to imitate America in this respect. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal echoed Mr. Ritchie's remarks.

The dread of American competition is something new for England, but the figures certainly justify it. Still more unusual and extraordinary is the confessior that Great Britain may with profit imitate the energy that is characteristic of "both masters and men in the United States." If "imitation is the sincerest flattery," then indeed is John Bull in a decidedly complimentary humor toward our country. He is learning something in the school of hard experience, and his willingness to copy after American trade or economic methods in any respect whatsoever is for him an especially significant concession. It is not so long ago that by England the United States was regarded as a very raw sort of country—a country which ought to be content with producing raw materials for Great Britain to work up and sell back to us in the shape of manufactured articles. Now all this is changed, the center of industrial supremacy has been shifted, and England is taking lessons from us. Nothing is more remarkable than this among all the remarkable changes and improvements wrought by protection.

A Picture With Two Sides.



Bright Side: Trade balance for eight months of the Dingley law, $419,661,105.



Dark Side: Deduct $300,000,000 a year paid to foreigners for the transportation of American commerce.

Should Not Be Overlooked.

There is no reason who the United States should not rival Great Britain in the volume of its carrying trade. American shipbuilders are certainly not deficient in skill; they have shown many times that they lead the world, for there are no finer ships afloat than those launched from American yards. Nor is the difference in the cost an insuperable obstacle in the way of American supremacy. It may cost somewhat less to build a first-class ship on the Tyne than on the Delaware, but the mere fact that the Japanese Government placed two orders for warships in this country shows that the difference in cost cannot be so great even now, and certainly if the industry is developed it would follow the course of all other industries in the development of cheapening processes. All that is needed for the building up of the industry is the initial impetus, which must come from legislation. The Elkins bill, which provides for the protection of American ships and the passage of which would do much to encourage American shipping, should not be overlooked by Congress in the press of apparently more urgent matters.—Troy Times.

Agricultural Machinery For Russia.

Every month brings fresh evidences of the inaccuracy of the claim made during the consideration of the Dingley bill that a protective tariff would reduce our market abroad. A shipment of 6000 tons of agricultural machinery to Russia in a single day, with announcement of a similar consignment for a few days later, is one of the evidences of the growth, under a protective tariff, of our export business in manufacturers.—Williamsport (Penn.) Gazette.

No Material Advance.

The present tariff has put many millions of dollars into the pockets of the wool growers of the United States and the farmers who raise sheep. It must also be borne in mind in this connection that the consumers of woolen goods are not experiencing any hardship from an advance in prices, for there has been no material advance.—Bethlehem (Penn.) Times.

How to Permanently Compete.

We may build up our trade somewhat with other countries, but we can never expect to permanently compete with rivals until we have ships of our own, as their traders have to carry our cargoes to other countries and carry cargoes back from them to us.—Yonkers Statesman.

REGULARS TO THE FRONT.

United States Army Ordered to Concentrate in the South.

IN POSITION TO INVADE CUBA.

Troops Assembling at Chickamauga and Gulf Ports — Twenty-two Regiments of Infantry, Seven Regiments of Cavalry and the Light Batteries of Six Artillery Regiments Included.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Pursuant to telegraphic orders issued by Secretary Alger to the commanding generals of all the military departments, all the available strength of the regular United States Army, excepting the troops stationed at seacoast artillery posts, will within the next few days be concentrated in the South.

AMERICAN LINERS TAKEN.

The Government Charters the St. Louis and Her Sister Ships.

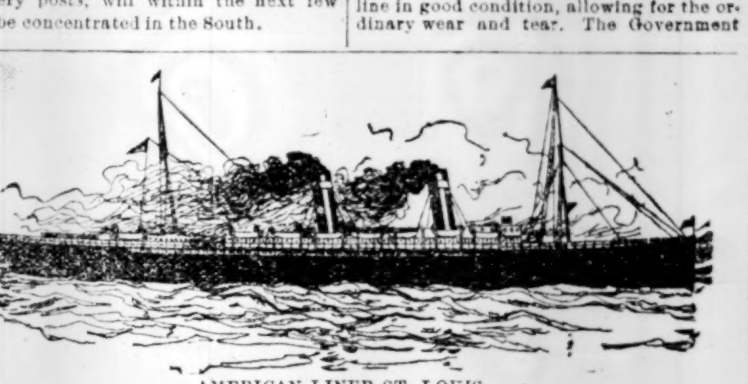
NEW YORK CITY (Special).—Notice has been given that the Government had chartered the American liners St. Paul, St. Louis, New York and Paris for conversion into auxiliary cruisers. Thirteen other vessels are to be purchased for the same purpose. The Yumuri, of the Ward line, has been purchased.

Clement A. Griscom, Jr., manager of the American line, on Friday notified the Auxiliary Cruiser Board that the Government had chartered the four liners, the St. Louis, the St. Paul, the Paris and the New York.

These vessels are included in the seventeen auxiliary cruisers which the Government decided to acquire. They will be included in a coast defense fleet of 150 vessels, ranging in size from small yachts and tugs to huge cruisers.

Advices from Washington say the four American liners are chartered at a total cost of about $10,000 a day. The Government agrees to refund to the owners the cost of any of the vessels sunk in war. It has been agreed also that the Government shall restore the vessels to the American line in good condition, allowing for the ordinary wear and tear. The Government will pay for all damages caused to the ships by their use in the navy.

The liners will be turned over to the Government immediately. If hostilities are likely to be prolonged the Government would find it cheaper to buy the ships outright. The terms offered by the International Navigation Company are said to be exceedingly liberal.



AMERICAN LINER ST. LOUIS.
(She and her sister ships, St. Paul, Paris and New York, chartered by the Government for auxiliary cruisers.)

Four regiments of cavalry and ten batteries of light artillery will be stationed at Chickamauga National Park, eight regiments of infantry will be concentrated at New Orleans, seven infantry regiments at Mobile, seven infantry regiments at Tampa, Fla., and one, the Twenty-fifth infantry, will be stationed at Key West and Dry Tortugas.

Orders issued direct the immediate movement of troops and almost the entire army is in motion toward the points of concentration.

Major General Nelson A. Miles, commanding the army, will take the field in person, and he will be accompanied by Brigadier General Henry C. Corbin, Adjutant General of the Army, and the entire staff of the major general commanding and several assistant adjutant generals.

The headquarters of the army will be established at Atlanta, Ga., but the location of the headquarters will follow the movements of General Miles, who will lead the general offensive operations of the army in person.

Four other general officers of the army are directed by the orders to proceed to the South and take station in command of divisions at the points of concentration. Major General John R. Brooke, now commanding the Department of the Lakes, will command the divisions to be composed of cavalry and light artillery at Chickamauga National Park.

Brigadier General William R. Shafter, now commanding the Department of California, will command the divisions to be stationed at New Orleans.

Brigadier General J. F. Wade, now commanding the Department of Dakota, will command the divisions at Mobile.

Brigadier General J. J. Coppinger, now commanding the Department of Missouri, will command the division at Tampa.

Command in the Department of the Gulf will continue to be exercised by Brigadier General W. M. Graham, now commanding that department.

The troops mobilized incude twenty-eight regiments of infantry and cavalry and ten light batteries of artillery. The troops come from the military departments of the East, the Lakes, Dakota and California, and represent about three-fourths of the regular military force of the country.

The camp equipage and field rations are carried on the trains which bear the troops, so that the Quartermaster-General's and Commissary-General's departments may be enabled to provide promptly for the quartering and subsistence of the troops on their arrival at the places of destination. All the troops will be quartered in tents, and the soldiers will in all respects be situated like an army in the field in time of war.



GENERAL R. A. ALGER.
(Secretary of War, who ordered the troops to mobilize.)

COLORED TROOPS AT CHICKAMAUGA.

First Movement of Regular Troops in Preparation for War.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. (Special).—Colonel "Andy" Burt's Twenty-fifth Regiment slept in the cars Friday night and early Saturday morning were transported to Chickamauga Park, where the colored soldiers began the work of establishing their camp.

By the middle of the afternoon the Sibley tents were all up and the regimental band, playing "Dixie," counter-marched past the guard.

Two hours later the bugles sounded and Adjutant Cochran made his first report to Colonel Burt.

A large number of people from the seven States that Lookout Mountain is said to overlook were present, and some of them were so much impressed with guard mount that they lingered until well toward midnight under the impression that the guard was mounted every few minutes.

California Furnishing Supplies.

California is getting her share of the money from the $50,000,000 appropriation. The powder works at Santa Cruz has received orders for 5,000,000 pounds of brown prismatic powder. It will require six months to fill the order. There have been previous orders for smokeless powder, which will keep the works running at their full capacity for a year.

Spanish Cortes Convoked.

A Cabinet council in Spain, presided over by the Queen Regent, decided to convoke the Cortes five days earlier than the date originally set for its assembling; the Queen Regent signed the decree of convocation.

Labor World.

The miners in six South Wales collieries, 40,000 men in all, have gone out on strike.

During February 8350 working people in England secured an increase of wages averaging five cents a week.

During six weeks of last year 3,120,000 union labels were used by hat manufacturers in fourteen cities of the United States.

Fifty girls employed at the gun works in Salem, Ohio, struck rather than sign an ironclad agreement to sever their connection with the American Federation.

The mills of the Boston Rubber Shoe Company at Malden closed for three weeks, throwing 3500 hands out of work. Lack of orders is the cause of the shut down.

THE FLYING SQUADRON.

Movements of Commander Schley's Fleet and Results Accomplished.

OLD POINT COMFORT, Va. (Special).—The ships of Commander Schley's Flying Squadron have returned to take on a coal supply, after forty-eight hours of hard practice. The Texas remained outside two hours behind the other ships to test her big guns with solid shot.



COMMANDER SCHLEY'S FAMOUS FLEET SIGNAL, "REMEMBER THE MAINE."

Commodore Schley is pleased with the work of the squadron. He commends the quick response to war signals, splendid use of the guns out at the drill grounds, and the celerity with which the ships were cleared for action.

The most interesting part of the work of practice was a call to quarters on all ships. So quickly was it done that in three minutes every available rapid fire gun was ready to be trained on an imaginary enemy, and the searchlights were making the sea within a long distance of the fleet as light as day.

Commodore Schley, of the Flying Squadron, said to a friend the other day: "When we go into action my signal to the other ships of the squadron will be 'Remember the Maine.'" This, he added, would make his men fight as American seamen never fought before. The sketch shows how the signal flags would be arranged to read "Remember the Maine."

Had a Private Bull Fight.

A young Philadelphian by the name of Thomas D. Martinez Cardeza has been touring through Mexico in a private car. Recently he created a sensation by hiring the bull-ring and a complete outfit of bulls and fighters in San Bartolo, and having a private bull fight for himself and a few guests.

To Purchase Mules.

The Quartermaster-General of the United States Army has been instructed to purchase 1000 mules for transportation purposes. The purchase probably will be made at St. Louis or Kansas City.

The National Game.

Dahlen has assumed the captaincy of the Chicagos.

"Get on your wheel!" is the latest coaching cry for a stolen base.

Anson has given up the idea of securing the Chicago Club.

Jennings signed with Baltimore, leaving Corbett the only hold-out.

Catcher Clements has been appointed captain of the St. Louis team.

According to all reports Ritchie has caught the Louisville people with his short stop playing.

The St. Louis Club signed George Mahoney, formerly of Georgetown and Boston, as first baseman.

SAGASTA STILL DEFIANT.

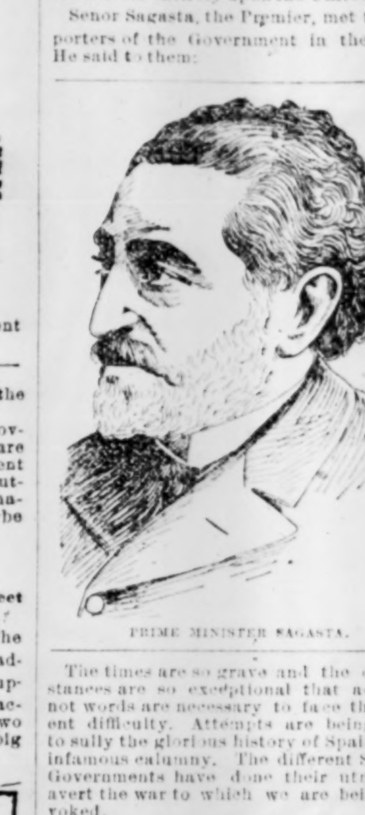
Tells His Supporters That the Limit Has Been Reached.

APPEALS TO SPAIN'S SONS.

The Prime Minister Says That Acts, Not Words, Are Now Required—They Must Repel With All Their Might an Odious Outrage—Greeted With Cheers—All Factions Support Spain's Premier.

MADRID, Spain (By Cable).—On the receipt of a dispatch from the Spanish Minister at Washington, Senor Polo y Bernabe, giving the result of the voting in Congress, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Senor Gullon, forwarded to all the Spanish Ambassadors a memorandum to submit to the foreign Governments, setting forth the grievances of Spain, showing all Spain has done to avoid war, and saying the responsibility for it rests entirely upon the United States.

Senor Sagasta, the Premier, met the supporters of the Government in the Cortes. He said to them:



PRIME MINISTER SAGASTA.

"The times are so grave and the circumstances are so exceptional that acts and not words are necessary to face the present difficulty. Attempts are being made to sully the glorious history of Spain by an infamous calumny. The different Spanish Governments have done their utmost to avert the war to which we are being provoked.

"We have now reached the limits of concession compatible with honor and territorial integrity. We consented to the last concession at the instance of the Pope and the Powers. We yielded, in fact. But new attempts are made upon our honor, and menaces directed against our territory. That is a thing to which Spaniards will never consent. (Applause.)

"This is not the moment to trace a Parliamentary programme, but the moment to unite ourselves, as our fathers have done, in the face of an odious attempt against the integrity of our territory. The insult offered us is the most infamous that has ever been offered. (Prolonged applause.)

Continuing, Senor Sagasta counselled the rapid constitution of the Chambers, in order to accord to the Government the means to defend the country's interests. "Spain," he added, "will not allow a parcel of her territory to be taken from her with impunity; nor will she be a party to any trafficking for her possessions." Prolonged and enthusiastic cheers greeted the speech.

Seldom has there been witnessed a more impressive and significant scene. The large hall of the Senate was densely crowded with Liberal Senators and Deputies, who listened with breathless attention to the short speech of Senor Sagasta, only interrupting him with unanimous and loud applause when he indignantly alluded to the "unjustified and infamous aspersions cast upon Spain" with regard to the Maine disaster.

Even more enthusiastic applause greeted his closed words, when he sternly and proudly declared that the Government hoped to receive the support of all Spaniards "in defence of their territory and ancient rights against more odious and unfair aggressions than any their ancestors had repelled with the same energy and courage."

If the idea still existed in the mind of any one here that trouble could be avoided, Senor Segasta's firm speech is regarded as finally settling all doubts.

COAL FIVE CENTS A POUND.

Costly Fuel Used by California Mining Camps.

The Consolidation Coal Company, whose mines are on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad near Cumberland, Md., ship considerable coal to San Francisco for smithing purposes, and the cost of the coal at the mines and the price at which it is sold to consumers in certain parts of California has developed an interesting situation with reference to transportation charges.

The company gets eighty-five cents a ton for the coal at the mines and then it is sent over the Baltimore and Ohio to Locust Point where it is loaded on vessels and goes around the Horn to San Francisco. From there it is shipped by rail to the interior points and then placed in sacks and carried on mules to the small mining settlements scattered through the mountain. This coal is retailed in these settlements, some being hundreds of miles from the railroad, at $100 a ton or five cents a pound.

TROOPS LEAVE NEW YORK.

The Twenty-first Infantry Starts South From Plattsburg.

At 1.30 o'clock Tuesday afternoon the special train bearing the Twenty-first United States Infantry pulled out of Plattsburg, N. Y., for its long run to Tampa, Fla. The train was in two sections, the first being the baggage section, consisting of nine express and two flat cars. Twenty-six horses and mules, four transport wagons, an ambulance, and the tent and field equipages, rations and ammunition filled the remainder of the cars. The second section carried the eight companies, band and hospital corps of the regiment in ten second-class coaches, and the officers and regimental staff in a Pullman coach in the rear.

Expensive Jersey Election.

The last election in Jersey City, N. J., for various local offices was considered an expensive one. Little interest was taken in it and but 20,000 citizens voted. Preparations had to be made, however, on nearly as extensive a scale as if it had been for a Presidential election. The total cost was over $11,000, or nearly sixty cents a vote.

Vizcaya and Oquendo at St. Vincent.

The first-class Spanish cruisers Vizcaya and Almirante Oquendo, last reported at Porto Rico, arrived Wednesday at St. Vincent, Cape Verd Islands, to reinforce the Spanish fleet.

Two Lives the Cost of Mutiny.

Being unable, either by threats or entreaties, to put an end to a mutiny of the crew of the British bark Samoa while she was lying in the harbor of Taltal, Chile, C. J. Searles, first officer of the vessel, shot and killed the ringleader. Then, grieving over his act, Searles went into his cabin and committed suicide. The facts were first learned when the bark dropped anchor in the Erie Basin, New York Harbor.

Thirteenth Infantry Leaves Buffalo.

Five companies of the Thirteenth United States Infantry, under command of Colonel A. T. Smith, left Buffalo, N. Y., at 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon for Tampa, Fla.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

Wanamaker Turned Bricks.

The early days of John Wanamaker were not easy by any means. When only a lad of 5 years, he made bricks, or, rather, assisted in making them, for his business was to turn them in the sun until they were evenly baked. For this labor he received 2 cents a day and sometimes cleared 10 cents a week, but it must be remembered that there were many rainy days when the force of youthful "workmen" had to be laid off. John's first real rise to fortune was in the days when, as office boy, he saved money enough to start in business for himself. He worked as assistant in the office until he had climbed up to $6 a week, and then, seeing that he could get no more, he bought a little stock of cheap furniture and started in to be a merchant.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

A Life Saved.

Marvelous cures of throat and lung affections are made daily by Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Miss Annie Swan, Petersburg, Va., writes: "My brother was attacked by a bad cough and cold, and it was thought he had consumption. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup was used, and to our great surprise it made him well and hearty. There is no better cure in the world than this Syrup." Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is sold everywhere for 25 cents.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* is on every wrapper. The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Norfolk and Southern R. R.

Schedule in effect Feb'y. 21, 1898.

Norfolk & Southern R. R. Mail and Express trains, Southbound, daily (except Sundays, leave Elizabeth City, at 11:40, A. M., and 6.00, P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Northbound, daily, except Sundays, leave Elizabeth City at 2:45 P. M., and Tuesdays hursdays and Saturdays at 9:20, A. M.

The trains arrive at and depart from the Norfolk & Western depot, Norfolk; connect at Norfolk with all Rail and steamer lines, and at Edenton with Steamer for Roanoke, Cashiee Chowan and Scuppernong rivers; transfer steamers to Mackey's Ferry, thence by Norfolk & Southern R. R. to Pantego and Belhaven connecting with steamer Virginia Dare for Makeleyville, Aurora, Washington and all intermediate landings.

EASTERN CAROLINA DISPATCH AND OLD DOMINION LINE.

The steamer Neuse leaves Elizabeth City Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6:00 P. M., for Newbern, connecting with the A. & N. C. R. R. for Goldsboro, Kinston and Morehead City, and with the W. & N. R. R. for Jacksonville, Wilmington, N. C. Stops at Roanoke Island going South Tuesdays and Saturdays and Northbound Tuesdays, a. m.

The Steamer Newbern leaves Elizabeth City Mondays at noon and Wednesday at 6:00 P. M., for Newbern. Stops at Roanoke Island and Ocracoke and Oriental going and returning.

Tickets on sale at Elizabeth City Station to Roanoke Island, Ocracoke, Newberne, Oriental, Kinston, Goldsboro, Morehead City and Wilmington.

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through cars low rates and quicker time than by any other route.

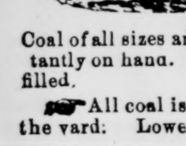
Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Dispatch as follows: From Norfolk by Norfolk & Southern Railroad; Baltimore, by P. W. & B. R. R., President Street Station; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania R. R., Dock Street Station; New York, by Pennsylvania R. R., Pier 27 North River, and Old Dominion Line.

For further information apply to M. H. Snowden, Agent, Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R. Company, Norfolk, Va.

M. K. KING, Gen'l Man'r. H. C. HUDGINS, Gen'l Ft & Pass'r Ag

GEORGE W. BELL,
Gun-Smith,
At the Old Stand on Road Street,
ELIZ. CITY, NORTH CAROLINA

FRED DAVIS
DEALER IN



COAL.

Coal of all sizes and of best quality constantly on hand. All orders promptly are filled.

All coal is screened before leaving the yard. Lowest prices guaranteed.

F. H. ZIEGLER & BRO,
Successors to John H Ziegler,
Dealers in all Kinds of
Undertakers' Supplies,

From the Cheapest to the Best. All telegrams promptly attended to.

CRAPES AND COOLING BOARDS,

when desired. The finest Hearse in the section. Rosewood, Walnut, Cloth covered and Metalic Caskets a specialty At the old stand on Ehringhaus Street.

All kinds of Cabinet Work done.

T. P. WHITE,



BOOT & SHOEMAKER
2nd door North of Poindexter Street Bridge.
Patching and mending RubberBoots a specialty.

GROVES



TASTELESS
CHILL TONIC
IS JUST AS GOOD FOR ADULTS.
WARRANTED. PRICE 50 cts.

GALATIA, ILLS., Nov. 16, 1893.
Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Gentlemen:—We sold last year, 600 bottles of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC and have bought three gross already this year. In all our experience of 14 years, in the drug business, have never sold an article that gave such universal satisfaction as your Tonic. Yours truly,
ABNEY, CARR & Co.

The North Carolinian

Published Every Wednesday

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF BOTH THE CITY AND THE COUNTY.

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

Communications relative to and of interest in the Albemarle District solicited from all quarters.

A FORTUNATE EXEMPTION.

Never before in the history of this country has so much explosive material been moved about as in the past two months. This great nation, with its thousands of miles of seacoast, was caught in the shadow of the war cloud without powder and shot enough to supply even the few guns that it owned.

Our resources are immense, and so there has been a great collecting of war material from all over this country and from abroad, and from abroad, and it has been taken this way and that for distribution. It has been moved by sailing vessel, steamer and railroad. Tons of powder, dynamite and the other modern explosives have been going over the routes of travel like wheat and corn.

It is a striking illustration of the safety of our modern transportation that, with the largest opportunity for a great explosion that the country ever ventured into, there has not as yet been a single accident. All this possibility of destruction has, so far, proved as harmless as so much iron or coal. You do not know, as you rush along on the cars, but that the train you pass has on it enough powder to blow trains, track, passengers, freight and all to atoms, but along you go, and the danger never materializes.

THE WISDOM OF THE PRESIDENT.

The forty-five days which have elapsed since the Spanish-Cuban situation made war a probability, have been precious to the United States Government in the matter of preparation. The country has been for years notoriously unprepared for war and to have rushed into war six weeks ago without preparation would have been criminal. President McKinley has shown great wisdom in holding out against the demands of hot-heads and sensationalists for instant action knowing as he did, how absolutely essential it was to have a reasonable amount of time in which to prepare for war.

MEETING ITS REQUIREMENTS

It is demonstrated that the present Tariff is more than sufficient to meet the ordinary expenditures of the Government, without taking the emergencies of war into account. But a peace Tariff is not intended to provide for the special outlay made necessary by war. The latter must be met by bond issues or temporary taxes of such form and amount as may be deemed suitable to the occasion. The Dingley law is amply meeting every requirement for which it was intended, and its framers and friends have reason to be gratified with its operation.

It is stated that "Yankee" and "Dixie" are to be the names respectively of two of the new auxiliary cruisers. This was a felicitous thought of the Secretary of the Navy, who has been seeking names that would be characteristically American. Yankee and Dixie have not always fought together in the past, but in the future they will be inseparable on sea as well as on land.

President McKinley may be "slow and cautious," but the country has an unqualified faith in his integrity, fairness and firmness. The country already owes a debt to his conservatism, the exercise of which has equipped us for a war into which the hot-heads threatened to precipitate us when our preparations were embryotic and preliminary.

It is doubtful if the present inhabitants of Spain can rightfully be considered contemporaries of the other peoples of the world. A few hours journey from Madrid will land the traveler in the Middle Ages, and Madrid itself on a gala day is remindful of the period of the primeval savage.

The Directors of the North Carolina Railroad have decided to abandon the effort to annul the lease of that road to the Southern and the suit before the Federal Court be withdrawn. The suit for contempt against officials of the Southern have also been dismissed.

Half a century ago Edward Everett said the Cuban question was an American question. In every year since the truth of the remark has been brought home with increasing interest.

When General Lee left Havana, "Get out" was the phrase yelled at him in Spanish. It will be echoed back in tones of thunder, but in the United States language.

There has been nothing vascillating or contradictory in the President's policy. It has been firm, for peace if possible, patriotic, for war if necessary.

TEACHING PATRIOTISM.

The teaching of patriotism in our public schools is being agitated in various sections of the country. The problem seems to be how the public schools are to make the average school boys from all sorts of homes, having all sorts of parents, into well trained, conscientious patriotic citizens. One difficulty in the way is that patriotism is not in itself a virtue but a sentiment, an abstract thing that cannot be laid hold of. It is a matter of the emotions rather than of intelligence. It is not difficult to inculcate patriotism in times of great public interest and excitement, but in the quiet times of peace patriotic thought is neglected.

It is the teaching of the ordinary average duties of citizenship that is the trouble. This cannot be done by precept, but must be accomplishey by example, by something tangible. In these times of intense practicality, of materialism and mechanical invention, there is not so much room for for patriotic emotions; the trend is away from them. There has been apparently little occasion of late years to seriously think acts of heroism and patriotism, and largely because of this men perform their civic duties perfunctorily, neglect them in fact, and then wonder why it is that men of inferior ability and of no moral character succeed so well in politics.

The United States has two ex-Presidents, and both know that President McKinley's stand on the question of recognizing a new governme't is sound constitutionally and in the light of precedents. Both have declined to criticise the President's course in any respect.

Congressman Skinner has presented to President McKinley a letter from Gen. W. P. Roberts, of Gates county, who was the youngest Brigadier General in the Confederate army, tendering his services.

One of the correspondents describes a Cuban beauty's eyes by saying that they "rest upon you and follow you, large, dark and beaming, and half-veiled with long lids and lashes." In the case of this particular writer, intervention is likely to come too late.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular stating that any officer, clerk or employe in or under the Treasury Department desiring to engage in the military service may be reinstated on their return.

Li Hung Chang is about to lose another peacock feather on account of being too friendly with the Russian bear, and the Spanish fox is in a fair way to lose his tail to the American eagle.

Some one said years ago that "the way to have a short war was to prepare for long one." And he who was speaking spoke in the light of experience.

Even the dullest ear must perceive that the voices of the American eagle and the British lion are speaking in almost perfect tune nowadays.

Esteem cannot be where there is no confidence; and there can be no confidence where there is no respect.

What the Experiment Stations are doing is just what the up-to-date farmer wants to know.

A ship out of powder can run away, but one out of coal is lost.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

If you want to quit tobacco using easily and forever, be made well, strong, magnetic, full of new life and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. Many gain ten pounds in ten days. Over 400,000 cured. Buy No-To-Bac of your druggist, under guarantee to cure, 50c or $1.00. Booklet and sample mailed free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Butler's Course Condemned.

Progressive Farmer.

As we understand it the Populist party is made up of men who believe in certain commendable reforms. Up to 1896 this movement grew rapidly and bid fair to revolutionize the political affairs of this country. To side track or impede the progress of such a party is almost criminal. Since the Spring of 1896 every step taken by Senator Butler has had a tendency to demoralize, to destroy the greatest of all modern reform organizations. Will the people longer submit to this destructive policy? Are they willing to be gobbled up by a party that has broken ten promises to every one it has kept? We shall see.

It seems to be the heighth of follow to expect reforms from a party that we were forced to leave on account of its insincerity, a party which has fought us at every point, that declined to give us a single reform when it has had full power. We do not believe that any great number of reformers have any faith in such plans, and the great masses are not willing to be traded away.

RELIEF IN SIX HOURS.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder disease relieved in six hours by "New Great South American Kidney Cure." It is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in bladder, kidney and back, in male or female. Relieves retention almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is the remedy. For sale by Griggs & Son, Druggists, Elizabeth City, N. C.

Are You Weak?

Weakness manifests itself in the loss of ambition and aching bones. The blood is watery; the tissues are wasting—the door is being opened for disease. A bottle of Browns' Iron Bitters taken in time will restore your strength, soothe your nerves, make your blood rich and red. Do you more good than an expensive special course of medicine. Browns' Iron Bitters is sold by all dealers.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, Apl. 22, 1898.

President McKinley's ultimatum to Spain was a fitting culmination to his able and patriotic management of the whole Cuban question. It fully recognizes that the intervention resolution adopted by Congress, a copy of which accompanied the ultimatum, is a declaration of war against Spain, unless it will agree to evacuate Cuba, and makes that perfectly plain to Spain. Spain is given until tomorrow (Saturday) to answer, but only one answer is expected, a refusal to evacuate Cuba. Before this is in type Cuba will be blockaded by the United States fleet. The program, although, of course, not officially announced, is understood to be to blockade all Cuban ports and to avoid an attack upon Havana, unless it is provoked by the Spanish, until a sufficient number of troops can be massed at Southern ports, whither they are now being rushed, to form an army large enough to sweep the Spanish off of Cuba. This program is liable to change by the movement of the Spanish war vessels. If they show up in Cuban waters the fighting will open at once.

Washington, in and out of Congress, is in a whirl of patriotic enthusiasm Old Glory is flying everywhere, from the big business house, the residences of rich and poor, as well as from the public buildings, and if they could be accepted about half of the residents of the city who are eligible for military service would gladly enlist for the war. Daughters of prominent men are offering their services as hospital nurses. In Congress there are no longer war men and peace men; all are for strengthening the army of the government in order that Spain may be taught a useful lesson as speedily as possible.

Secretary Alger is the proud possessor of the pen with which President McKinley signed the intervention resolution, and he considers it a priceless relic to be handed down to his descendants.

While the patriotism of our people as a whole has never been surpassed at any time in our history, army and navy officials charged with the purchase of war supplies and vessels for the government have found a few individuals who, instead of sharing in the prevalent patriotism, have coolly and deliberately tried to take advantage of the pressing needs of the government by asking extortionate prices. In some cases these men were acting as agents, but in others they were principals. As a rule no purchases have been made from these would-be robbers, but in several instances, where the need could not in time be met elsewhere, the extortion was agreed to under protest. No names have been mentioned in this connection by government officials, but it would be nothing but justice to publish the name of every man or firm that tried to gouge the country. Their fellow citizens should be allowed to know them for what they are, instead of going on believing them what they pretend to be.

Gen. Grosvenor, in a speech protesting against the construction that certain newspapers had put upon words recently used by him "This war will be fought under the banner of the Republican administration of this government or not at all," stated that he meant the words to mean just what they said, and not that the conduct of the war was to be made a partisan question. He concluded as follows, amid the enthusiastic applause of the House and the crowded galleries: "I believe this war will be energetically waged both in a military sense and in the legislation necessary to carry it on, and I believe the response to the call to arms will be unanimous. There will be no political division. It will come from Democrats; Populists as well as from Republicans, and especially do I believe the response to patriotism will come from every Southern State, and that the whole Union will share the triumphant echo of loyalty."

It has been decided that this government will not issue any letters of marque and reprisal, nor in any way countenance privateering. If Spain chooses to allow privateering she can do so, provided the European powers, the commerce of which would be interfeared with thereby, do not forbid it.

A notable phase of the situation, in Washington, is the number and the heartiness of expressions of good will towards Englishmen It has been known, of course, from the beginning that the sentiment of England was the same as that of the United States in regard to the need of putting an end to Spanish butchery and starvation of innocent noncombatants in Cuba, and officials have known that the English government has stood like a wall of granite in front of every proposal made by the three European powers that are favorable to Spain as far as they dare be to combine the European powers for the purpose of forcibly interfering in behalf of Spain, or of threatening to do so, and believed that it was only that obstacle that prevented an anti-American coalition of European nations. These things, together with the current tone of the English press, have touched a responsive cord in many American breasts and are causing a great deal of talk about the probability of an alliance between the Unite States and Great Britain, and of the great power that could be weilded among the nations of the world by such an alliance. The strength of a team composed of Uncle Sam and John Bull would be unquestioned either in peace or war.

FREE PILLS.

Send your address to H. E Bucklen & Co, Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr King's New Life Pills A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in their action and are particularly effective in the cure of Constipation and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranted to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c per box Sold by Alex. Wadsworth.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* The Kind You Have Always Bought

ONE OF TWO WAYS.

The bladder was created for one purpose, namely, a receptacle for the urine, and as such it is not liable to any form of disease except by one or two ways. The first way is from imperfect action of the kidneys. The second is from careless local treatment of other diseases,

CHIEF CAUSE.

Unhealthy urine from unhealthy kidneys is the chief cause of bladder troubles. So the womb, like the bladder, was created for one purpose, and if not doctored too much is not liable to weakness or disease, except in rare cases. It is situated back of and very close to the bladder, any pain, disease or inconvenience manifested in the kidneys, back, bladder or urinary passage is often, by mistake, attributed to female weakness or womb trouble of some sort. The error is easily made and may as easily be avoided. To find out correctly, set your urine aside for twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates kidney trouble. The mild and extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp Root, the great kidney and bladder remedy is soon realized. If you need a medicine you should have the best. At druggists fifty cents and one dollar.

You may have a sample bottle and pamphlet beth sent free by mail upon receipt of three two-cent stamps to cover cost of postage on the bottle. Mention this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The proprietor of this paper guarantees the genuiness of this offer.

Everybody Says So.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

Culture of Vines.

An all important matter in growing vines is to see that they are constantly supplied with sufficient water. Planted as they usually are, in a situation where they are exposed to the sun a major portion of the day, the soil dries out very rapidly, and plenty of water should be given when necessary. In the event of red spiders attacking the foliage of the tender sorts of annuals, a daily syringing will quickly eradicate the pests. To induce a low, bushy growth in annuals, cut the tips of the runners. Hardy vines, such as wistarias, honeysuckles, etc., when not growing too rapidly, can be trimmed with little or no injury.—Woman's Home Companion.

A Narrow Escape.

Thankful words written by Mrs Ada E. Hart, of Groton, S. D. "Was taken with a bad cold which settled on my lungs: cough set in and finally terminated in consumption. Four doctors gave me up. saying I could live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Savior, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was anvised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I gave it a trial, took in all eight bottles. It has cured me and thank God I am saved and now a well and healthy woman." Trial bottles free at A. Wadsworth's drug store. Regular size 50c and $1.00 Guaranteed or price refunded.

NO VITAL SPOT NOW.

WOUNDS OF HEART AND BRAIN THAT HAVE FAILED TO KILL.

Living With a Bullet Imbedded In His Heart—Persons Who Have Been Shot Through Their Brains and Survived—Advances In Treating Such Cases.

"For my own part," said the doctor, with a shrug, "I would prefer not to be shot at all, whether in the heart, head, lungs, liver or brain, and yet I have taken note of many cases recently in which persons have sustained gunshot wounds of supposedly fatal character who are still alive and going about their business."

The doctor and his companion were passing a down town museum when the conversation took this turn. Among the freaks pictured and caricatured in front of the building was a man with a ragged bullet wound torn through his heart—which organ was vividly exposed in the flaring daub—while the angel of death was hovering over him, ready to snatch him away at any moment.

"Then," said the doctor's friend, "a shot or a stab in the heart is not necessarily fatal, as it is understood by modern surgery?"

"Not at all," returned the doctor. "But, of course, we are not speaking of wounds as big and terrible as the one in that museum picture. That is apparently even worse than the thrust received by Mercutio—looks about as deep as a well and as wide as a church door. No man who has been wounded like that ever survives more than a minute.

"That man in the museum is alleged to be Charles B. Nelson, who was mysteriously shot one evening while in the company of Mrs. Edith Marguerite Staples in Washington park. The shooting occurred on a night five months ago, and the man with an ounce of lead in his heart is still alive. Whether he sleeps well and has a good appetite I am unable to say. He was formerly a cyclist of some note. Nelson's breast was subjected to the X rays, and, according to sciographs which were made at the time, the bullet lodged in the septum of the heart—the fourfold partition of muscular fiber that divides the interior of that organ into right and left auricles and ventricles. There it has continued to throb up and down about 100,000 times a day ever since that mysterious shooting, and at every pulsation refuting the old theory of medical science that the touch of hostile metal to man's heart brings death.

"The most skillful and daring surgeon on earth, if he were asked to remove the bullet from Nelson's heart, would shake his head in the negative. So this man must carry his leaden handicap as long as life shall last. Seems strange, doesn't it?

"And yet, notwithstanding what I have said, we have surgeons nowadays who do undertake and carry to a successful conclusion operations on the heart. This is done by opening the pericardium, for example, in cases of dropsy of the heart, and drawing off the fluid by aspiration. A man may have his heart punctured with the point of a knife or a needle and still recover from the injury. It used to be held that wounds of this character were invariably fatal. But a wound of the heart is not necessarily fatal, as is shown in the case where a needle was removed by Callender from the substance of that organ. Cases of like nature have been reported by Drs. Hahn, Agnew, Stelzner and others. More than 50 cases where rupture of the heart walls did not result in immediate death are reported by Dr. D. J. Hamilton, a well known Scotch surgeon and pathologist.

"The case of Poole, a prizefighter, was one of the most remarkable. Poole was shot in the heart while engaged in an encounter with a man named Baker, in New Jersey, in 1855. To all outward appearance he recovered rapidly and in four days felt so well that he expressed a wish to finish the interrupted contest. Twelve days later, however, he suddenly dropped to the ground. Within five minutes he was dead.

"More remarkable still, perhaps, are the numerous injuries to the brain and spinal cord, which on first view would be pronounced fatal and yet from which the wounded persons recover. At Valparaiso, Ind., a man named Herbert J. Fish while in a fit of temporary insanity put a .38 caliber bullet through his brain, and at last accounts he was still alive and apparently getting well. The bullet, by all accounts, passed through the right and left anterior hemispheres of the brain, lodging finally in the posterior bone wall of the left eye socket. In its course the ball destroyed a large amount of brain matter. At the same time it cut the optic nerves of both eyes, destroying the sight. In some way the sense of smell, too, was destroyed.

"Many Chicagoans will remember a tragedy at the Briggs House in this city several years ago, in which a man who was shot in the brain got well. J. S. McDonnell, a well known veterinary surgeon, and his wife were boarders at the hotel. It was in August, 1887. One day there was a great uproar and excitement over a shooting affray in the apartments of the McDonnells. In the quarrel McDonnell was shot by his wife, the bullet entering the side of his head in the parietal bone above the ear and penetrating the brain. Within the next 48 hours the ball was removed by Dr. Liston H. Montgomery, and the wounded man got well. The wife at the same time shot herself in the head, but her injuries were not serious. Old time doctors used to pronounce wounds like that of McDonnell's fatal in every instance and made very little effort to save the patient. Brain injuries are most serious and most often prove fatal when they occur near the base of the brain.—Chicago Tribune.

No Fiction Either.

He—Who is your favorite writer?
She—My guardian. He signs all my checks, you know.—Detroit Free Press.

Once more, once more, my Mary, dear,
I sit by that lone stream
Where first within thy timid ear
I breathed love's burning dream.
The birds we loved still tell their tale
Of music on each spray,
And still the wild rose decks the vale,
But thou art far away.

In vain thy vanished form I seek
By wood and stream and dell,
And tears of anguish bathe my cheek
Where tears of rapture fell,
And yet beneath these wildwood bowers
Dear thoughts my soul employ,
For in the memories of past hours
There is a mournful joy.

Upon the air thy gentle words
Around me seem to thrill,
Like sounds upon the wind harp's chords
When all the winds are still,
Or like the low and soullike swell
Of that wild spirit tone
Which haunts the hollow of the bell
When its sad chime is done.

I seem to hear thee speak my name
In sweet, low murmurs now.
I seem to feel thy breath of flame
Upon my cheek and brow.
On my cold lips I feel thy kiss,
Thy heart to mine is laid—
Alas that such a dream of bliss
Like other dreams must fade!
—G. D. Prentice in New York Ledger.

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makes menstruation painless, and regular. It puts the delicate menstrual organs in condition to do their work properly. And that stops all this pain. Why will any woman suffer month after month when Wine of Cardui will relieve her? It costs $1.00 at the drug store. Why don't you get a bottle to-day?

For advice, in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Mrs. ROZENA LEWIS, of Cenaville, Texas, says: "I was troubled at monthly intervals with terrible pains in my head and back, but have been entirely relieved by Wine of Cardui."

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PURELY VEGETABLE	....CASCARETS are purely vegetable and contain no mercurial or other mineral poison. They are made of the latest remedies discovered and are a scientific combination never before put together in any form.	....CASCARETS are liked by the children. They taste good and do good, stop wind-colic and cramps, and kill and drive off worms, and all kinds of parasites that live in the bowels of the growing child.	PLEASE THE CHILDREN
ANTISEPTIC LAXATIVE	....CASCARETS are antiseptic. That means they stop undigested food from souring in the stomach, prevent fermentation in the bowels and kill disease germs of any kind that breed and feed in the system.	....CASCARETS taken patiently, persistently, are guaranteed to cure any case of constipation, no matter how old and obstinate, or purchase money will be cheerfully refunded by your own druggist.	CURE GUARANTEED
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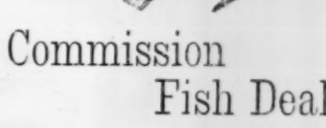
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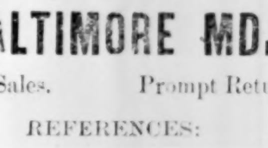


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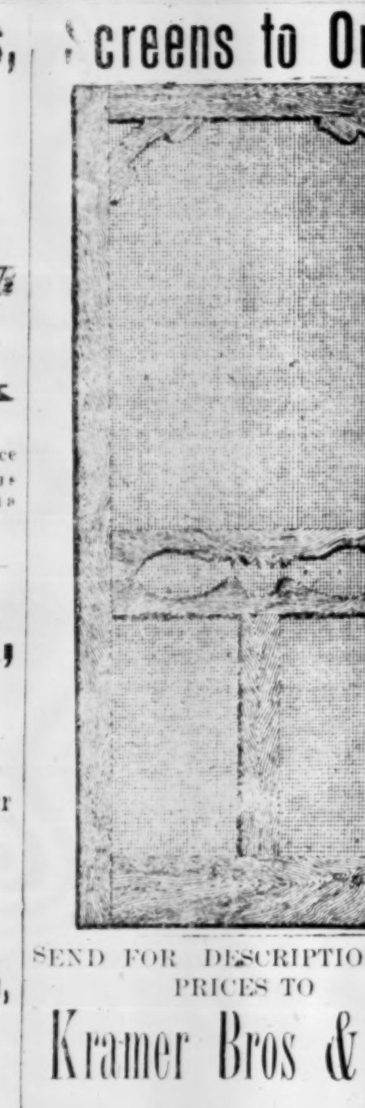
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I. O. Odd Fellows: Achoree Lodge No. 14; W. H. Gallard, N. G.; W. A. Jones, V. G.; H. O. Hill, Secr'y; G. W. Twiddy, Treasurer.

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Royal Arcanum, Tiber Creek Council No. 1209; H. O. Hill, Regent; D. A. Morgan, Vice Regent; C. Guirkin, Orator; W. H. Zoeller, Secretary; F. M. Cook, Collector; W. J. Woodley, Treasurer. Meets every 1st and 3d Monday nights.

Knights of Honor; R. B. White, Dictator; J. H. Engle, Vice Dictator; T. J. Jordan, Reporter; T. B. Wilson, Finance Reporter; W. J. Trafton, Treasurer. Meets 1st and 4th Friday.

Pasquotank Tribe No. 8, I. O. R. M.; W. H. Sanford, Prophet; Will Anderson, Sachem; B. C. Lane, sr., Sagamore; James Spires, C. of R.; S. H. Murrell, K. of W.; J. P. Simpson, K. of W Meet every Wednesday night.

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The old Guion liner, Alaska, now furnished when once held the Atlantic record, has been refitted and will be used in the North Pacific. She is an iron ship and is nineteen years old.

The North Carolinian.

Wednesday, April 27, 1898.

☞All together now.

☞Rally round the flag.

☞Let the government have loyal support.

☞Truckers say that the strawberry crop promises to be the largest ever known.

☞It is reported that a Fisherman recently caught 140 sturgeon near Manteo.

☞The regular meeting of the Episcopal Convocation was held here on Friday, closing on Saturday.

☞Feeling its importance, the CAROLINIAN continues to advocate Co-operation from top to bottom in the approaching campaign.

☞The 27th annual session of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Virginia and North Carolina, will be held here to-day.

☞The weather has been a little cool the past few days, but not cold enough to damage the fruit or the crops.

☞The kitchen of Mr. Miles Whitehurst, near Berea, was destroyed by fire on Thursday night. Supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

☞The Tyrrell injunction case will be heard by Judge Norwood at Plymouth to-day. I. M. Meekins esq., of this City, will appear for the State Board of Education.

☞Now that the war is on it must be vigorously prosecuted. Its effect on business will be serious all over the country. It is already being felt here. May it be of short duration.

☞Mr. B. F. White, of the firm of Sharber & White, who was married on the 12th inst to Miss Effie Lee Minson, of Baltimore, has returned with his fair bride from an extended trip North. The CAROLINIAN tenders congratulations.

☞We have received a letter from Frank A. Heywood, editor of Southern Progress, informing us that because of the "war scare" the party of New Jersey editors have postponed their trip here until after we have "whipped Spain."

☞We acknowledge the receipt of "A Course of Study for Teachers in the Public Schools of North Carolina together with Suggestions on Methods of Instruction," with the compliments of C. H. Mebane, Superintendent of Public Instruction. It is a valuable little book, and every Teacher should procure a copy.

☞Inasmuch as upon the main issues in this State Republicans and Populists practically agree there can be no inconsistency, no sacrifice of principle, no abandonment of organization in Co-operation. By it the frantic efforts of the Democrats to obtain control of the Legislature will be thwarted. And this is the vital point.

☞Mr. Joseph Pritchard, the veteran House-mover, has just finished another big job—moved Pailin's Grist Mill from Poindexter street, nearer to the River. It is a two-story building, 80 by 30 feet. The entire machinery remained in tact—was not disturbed. Mr. Pritchard does not hesitate to tackle any building, no matter what its size, and he never fails.

☞Congessman Skinner has introduced a bill to raise revenue to carry on the war with Spain. It provides a war tax of 85 on every deal or purchase or sale made or executed by stock produce or other exchange or corporation company or person of a speculative character The bill was referred to the Ways and Means Committee. Mr. Skinner says the bill, if adopted, will make the speculator pay his proportion of the war taxes. And why shouldn't he?

☞Commodore Theo. White, Shell Fish Commissioner, arrived here on Saturday morning with the Oyster Patrol Boat Lilly, to undergo some needed repairs. The boat has been utilized by Prof. J. Holmes, State Geologist; W. W. Ashe, State Forester, and T. G. Pearson, Ornithologist, who have been spending several weeks along our coast investigating and obtaining information pertaining to the departments they represent.

——The Commodore went home on Saturday but returned on Monday evening to have the Lilly moored here for the present. He gave us a call. Being Chairman of the Populist District Executive Committee and member of the State Committee, we asked his opinion of the political outlook. He stated that the great mass of the party in the District favored continued co-operation as in '96, and gave it as his opinion that the attempt to "fuse" with the Democrats in the struction fail.
of bandages.

☞A colored military company has been organized at Edenton.

☞NOTICE TO FISHERMEN:—For Nets and Twines, see Fowler & Co.

☞Changing agricultural conditions require intensive rather than intensive methods.

☞If you want a nice Suit of Clothes and get good value for your money, go to Fowler & Co.'s

☞Wm. M Bond esq., and family, have removed from Greenville back to Edenton.

☞Table Linen and Towels without any extra tariff on them at Fowler & Company's.

☞Liberty, Equality and Fraternity are the Faith, Hope and Charity of political progress,

☞SHOES, SHOES, SHOES, for the young and old at Fowler & Co's at bottom prices.

☞Sense shines with a double lustre when it is set in humility. An able and yet humble man is a jewel

☞Fowler & Co are closing out small lots of Shoes for Misses, Ladies and Men at about half price, to clear up their stock.

☞One country and one flag are enough for any man who is sincerely and intelligently attached to either.

☞The right price on Dress Goods at Fowler & Co.'s.

☞Envy is a passion so full of cowardice and shame that nobody ever had the confidence to use it.

☞If you are going to buy a Parasol or Umbrella, it will pay you to examine Fowler & Co,'s before buying

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Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

☞Plants and Selects at the City Fish and Oyster Market, opposite Swain's Hotel.

☞We are fast getting around to the point where there is but one party, and that the party of action.

☞How are you off for Blankets We have 'em, the best to be had from 50c the pair to $5. Moses Weisel.

☞It has been well stated that "intensive farming is the thing that wins—less risk, less labor, greater yields."

☞Fish and Oysters at the City Fish and Oyster Market, opposite Swain's Hotel. 'Phone No. 123.
T. T. Whitcomb,

☞It is stated that a diet of garlic is a wonderful aid to the complexion. It is certainly a powerful aid to the breath,

☞That Kid Glove Moses Weisel is selling for 79c is a corker.

☞Every man stamps his own value upon himself, and he is great or little according to his own will.

☞The man who doesn't turn up at Moses Weisel's Gents Furnishing Goods sale is very apt to be turned down by judges of elegant styles.

☞The requisites of successful agriculture are intelligence, thorough cultivation, and a judicious rotation of crops and fertilizers.

☞Life is much like the sea; there seems always some wind to smite the surface or some stealthy undercurrent to send its restlessness up from the depths.

☞Between the Loving and the Beloved often lies the wide, deep gulf of indifference. Across that gulf the loving stretches supplicating hands in vain.

A Wonderful Discovery.

The last quarter of a century records many wonderful discoveries in medicine, but none that have accomplished more for humanity than that sterling old household remedy, Browns' Iron Bitters. It seems to contain the very elements of good health, and neither man, woman or child can take it without deriving the greatest benefit. Browns' Iron Bitters is sold by all dealers.

☞The best way for a young man to begin who is without friends or influence is first, by getting a position; second, keeping his mouth shut; third, observing; fourth, being faithful; fifth, making his employer think he would be lost in a fog without him, and sixth, being polite.

A WORD ABOUT BRICK: Everybody needing Brick want a good quality—an article that will wear and last. The Thompson Works manufacture the best for building and all other purposes made in this section. They are well burned and "all right" in every respect. All orders promptly filled. Address F. G Thompson, manager Elizabeth City, N. C

☞Evidences are constantly multiplying that the American farmer, who reads up, keeps posted and avails himself of the experience of those who unite skill with brain work in conducting all farming operations, is the one who invariably realizes the greatest profit on his invested capital.

A Timely Friend.

With perfect propriety may we call that excellent remedy, Salvation Oil, a timely friend. This liniment rapidly cures rheumatism, neuralgia and pains, when other remedies fail. Mr. Jno. M. Hall, Ashland, Va., writes: "I suffered with rheumatism in the ankle and the muscles connected therewith. Salvation Oil at once relieved the soreness, reduced the swelling, and cured the pain. No other liniment that I ever used did me so much good."

LOCAL MENTION

The sun rose this morning at 5:32 and will set to-night at 6:43.—Mr. Charles Guirkin has contracted to place an electric light plant in the Grist Mill of Mr. Willis N. Gregory, on Mathews street.—People do not lack strength; they lack will.—Mr. E. R Conger, proprietor of the Edenton Ice Company, was in the city on a business trip the other day.—The doctor's bill is about the hardest dose the patient has to swallow.—The schooner Filena has just been repaired at Willey's Ways.—He who fears being conquored is sure of defeat.—Misses Beulah and Fanny Jarvis, of Church's Island, have been visiting Mrs. D. S. Sanders, on Fearing street.—An Observer observes:

The men who advertise in style—
What fortune rare is their's!
They have an elevator, while
Their rivals climb the stairs.

—We acknowledge a pleasant call last week from Hon. E. A. White, of of Belvidere, J. C. Meekins, esq., of Columbia, and Mr. S. D. Wynn, of Bay.—It makes a man feel cheap when a woman calls him dear in public.—Mr. N. R. Zimmerman is off on a business trip to New England.—The Band of the Albemarle Fire Company was out serenading the other evening.—Irregular honesty is harder to manage than regular dishonesty.—Miss Litha Starke, of Norfolk, is visiting Miss Mae Wood on Church street.—"Some people get so much fun out of life," remarked a citizen. "Yes; they get lots of fun out of life because they put lots of fun into it," said his companion.—Mr. J. B. Ferebee, who obtained his discharge from the Naval Reserves here last July, has asked the Governor to re-instate him and return his commission as First Lieutenant.—A patriotic Veteran writes:

The old grey jacket's dusty;
The canteen battered lies,
And the old rifle's rusty,
But ripe for exercise.

—"Excuse me sir; but I have seen better days," said a beggar. "So have I. What sort of weather do you expect in May?" said the passerby.—The Misses Willis entertained a number of friends at their home on Road street on Friday night.—We acknowledge a call on Saturday from Mr. C. M. Babbitt, of Bayboro. He is a Populist and represented Pamlico in the last Legislature. His views on co-operation coincides with our own.—"A man may know enough to come in when it rains," said the Philosopher, "but he would not have needed to come in had he known enough to keep his umbrella."—The Ice Wagons have started on their regular rounds.—A case of charming inconsistency is thus alluded to:

Tho' calendars adorn her wall,
In most artistic state,
How oft she fails to write at all,
The necessary date.

—Every father who is the father of a bright son is a believer in heredity.—The colored Episcopal Chapel on South Martin street was dedicated on Sunday by Bishop Watson., assisted by clergymen who were present. It has been neatly carpeted and fitted up.—Saith the Wag: A patriotic man can only talk, but a patriotic girl can wear red-white-and-blue stockings.—Bradford's new building, now nearing completion, is attracting attention and is being admired by all. It will be the handsomest store and office building in the city.—The Bachelor says its funny that mouths are all so different, but a kiss is always the same shape.—The oyster season is closing.—Now for strawberries and ice cream.—What the average man wants here below is a little more than he's got—Hums the Wooer:

The red upon her ruby lips
Is mine, in part by theft,
And yet I am not satisfied,
I know there is some left.

—The "Pound Party," at the Rectory, on Wednesday night, was a very satisfactory success.—The Albemarle Bar was broken into several nights ago and several bottles of whiskey and boxes of cigars taken.—Rev J. W. Davis, of Plymouth, preached in the Court House on Sunday morning and evening.—Rev. Dr. W. S. Penick delivered a special sermon to the Odd Fellows on Sunday night. It was an appropriate one and was appreciated by the members of the fraternity.—Fire Commissioner A. K. Kramer has moved his family to their Summer home a short distance from the City.—Remember, it will be very unwise for those "living in glass houses to throw stones"—Why is it that the red hot war shouters here, now that the war is on, don't offer their services?—Green peas in market.—I. M. Meekins esq. returned yesterday from a business trip to Raleigh.—Yesterday's neglect causes two-thirds of to-day's worry.—It's all work and no play for the man who pumps the organ.—The Fisherman and Farmer's little daily is being favorably received. It deserves it.—Miss O'Dell, of Raleigh, is visiting Mrs. Alex. Wadsworth, on Church street.—Mr. Will S. Dunstan and Miss Lennie Rogers were married at the Methodist Church last night.

$100.

Dr. E. Detchon's Anti Diuretic

May be worth to you more than $100 if you have a child who soils bedding from incontinence of water during sleep. Cures old and young alike. It arrests the trouble at once $1. Sold by Griggs & Son, Druggists, Elizabeth City, N. C.

THE LATEST

The following is a synopsis of the latest news up to going to press:

The President has issued a proclamation declaring blockade of the principal ports of Cuba, and he has signed the Volunteer Army Bill and on Saturday he issued a proclamation calling for 125,000 volunteers to serve two years unless sooner discharged.—When the people of Havana saw the blockading squadron approach they gathered on the house tops and hills to watch it; 50,000 men are armed to defend the city.—Spanish troops are leaving the interior towns of Cuba, pillaging as they go.—Morro Castle opened fire on the American squadron on Friday night, but no harm was done.—The captures of Spanish vessels thus far reported are: The Spanish steamer Buena Ventura by the U. S. Cruiser Nashville; the Spanish steamer Pedro by the New York; the Spanish steamer Catafina by the Detroit; the Spanish schooner Candilia by the Wilmington; the Spanish schooner Auiomia by the torpedo boat Porter, and the Spanish steamer Comino by the U S. Cutter Winona The Cutter is commanded by Lieut. Gooding, who was stationed here several years ago in the Life Saving service and is well and favorably known.—The President on Monday sent a message to Congress asking that war be declared This has been done.—North Carolina's quota of volunteers asked for will be 2,584.—Gormez announces that he will aid the United States with 30,000 men in attacting Havana.—An order has been promulgated prohibiting all steamers from passing Fortress Monroe between sunset and sunrise because of submarine mines, etc., placed for defense.—The Mangrove and Newport have captured three prizes, and the Spanish steamer Monserrat having on board 1000 soldiers and $500,000 in gold has been captured by Sampson's fleet.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

FREE $50 Bicycle! To Agents as a sample. This is the opportunity for a live hustler. For particulars address. POWER CYCLE CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

I HAVE this, the 1st day of April 1898, levied upon the lands described below in Pasquotank county for taxes due on the same for the year 1896-7 and will sell the same at the Court House door in Elizabeth City, N. C., on Monday, the 2d day of May, 1898, to-wit:

SALEM TOWNSHIP.

Thomas Gaskins, 300 acres, adjoining the land of John C. James, Stephen Delon's heirs and others. Taxes $2.40, cost $1.60, total $4.

Heirs of James Dumford, 5 acres, adjoining lands of Thomas Gaskins, John T. Snowden and others. Taxes, $1.60, cost $1.60, total $3.20.

NIXONTON TOWNSHIP.

E. M. Davis' estate, 36 acres adjoining the lands of Noah Baker, John L. Hinton and others. Taxes $9.64, cost $1.60, total $11.24.

MT. HERMON TOWNSHIP.

W. A. Robbins, 1160 acres adjoining the N. S. R. R., Mrs. E. W. Sanderlin and others and being a portion of the Great Park estate. Taxes $6.17, cost $1.60, total $7.77.

W. A. Robbins, agent for L. F. Naylor, 11176 acres adjoining the above tract and being a part of the Great Park estate. Taxes $67.06, cost $1.60, total $68.66

ELIZ. CITY TOWNSHIP.

Joe Phelps, 1 town lot adjoining Susan Skiles, Daniel Cartwright and others. Taxes $3.60, cost $1.60, total $5.20.

Delilah Weeks, 1 lot on Tatem lane, lying on Pear tree road, adjoining the lands of John L. Sawyer and others. Taxes $6.43, cost $1.60, total $5.03.

Geo. H. Pool, 1 town lot on Boston avenue, adjoining the Levi Redden lot and others. Taxes $1.60, cost $1.60, total $7.20.

T P. WILCOX, Sheriff.

SHINGLES!

Machine dressed Cedar Shingles,

of all sizes, always in stock. For sale at the Mills of

East Coast Cedar Company,

Pennsylvania Ave.

Elizabeth City, N. C.

The Battleship Maine

Now lies on the bottom in Havana harbor, so are we at the bottom of low prices. If you have doubts you have only to put us to the test and we invite a comparison of quality and prices by the public.

Of course we do not expect to sell to everybody, so drop in occasionally whether you buy anything or not. You will be welcome just the same.

As proof of the popularity of our goods and prices we have only to refer to the rapid growth of our business, which compelled us to have more room and drove us into a larger store.

Don't forget that we have moved into the Mitchell store on Water street, next to Melick, and have filled it up with new spring goods.

We occupy first and second floors and carry an assortment of everything usually kept in a first-class Dry Goods, Clothing and Notion store.

We now (March 17th) have in stock 319 Suits of Clothing and 411 Pairs of Pants extra, and fit to any size and suit to any price, and also the finest line of Gents' Shirts and Neckware.

We cordially invite the public to call before buying elsewhere.

Yours to please,

J. A. HOOPER & CO.

Ripans Tabules cure bad breath.

OUR COLORED PEOPLE

BY SPECIAL REPORTER.

[Items of interest concerning the Colored People will regularly appear in this column.]

Encourage the boys and girls to read home news and support home industries.

The Roanoke Institute is announced to close its present session next week.

A fellow scribe's equilibrium seems to have been considerably disturbed last week. Be patient brother.

The W. C. T. U. met at the home of Mrs P. R. Anderson on last Thursday evening.

Mr. Whit Lane, having purchased the Scott lot in the Fourth Ward, is having a dwelling erected thereon.

Rev. Luke Pierce reached the city Friday after having spent two weeks seeing sights and friends at the nation's capitol.

Miss Dora Shepard, of Plymouth, and Mr. Elliott, of Hertford, were quietly married here on last Thursday night.

Mr. George Lamb, a brother of the late Rev J. K. Lamb, and one of Camden's most prominent and representative citizens, died last week.

A number of G. A. R. men are in town. They seem to be as full of patriotism as ever.

Rev. A. S. Dunstan, of Hertford, paid us another visit Sunday. By the way, there seems to be some special attraction in our city for our esteemed neighbor.

Rev. W. R. Slade, of Wilmington, will preach the annual sermon to the students of Roanoke Institute at Olive Branch church on Sunday.

Miss Alice E. Fearing left Saturday for Edenton to attend the marriage of her friend Miss Lottie Overton.

Some petty thief visited the hen roost of Mr. Spruill Perry Saturday night and relieved him of some members of the feathery tribe.

With appropriate and impressive ceremonies St. Philip's Episcopal Church was duly consecrated on Sunday by Bishop A. A. Watson. The sermon was preached by Rev. Drane, of Edenton.

Mrs. Amy Johnson left Saturday for New York where she expects to remain some time.

Mr. James Taylor, who has been spending a few days with friends here, left Monday for his home in Washington, this State.

We beg to acknowledge recent favors from Mr. J. T. Lamb, who has a cosily fitted up and nicely conducted place on Shepard street. His cream is par excellence

Our townsmen Wilson Barker has enlisted in the Navy at Norfolk. He has been assigned duty under Lieut. Cantwell with whom he previously served aboard the Alert.

Prof. Monzaro, who claims the ability to perform on sixty different instruments, and Mrs. Monzaro, accredited with ten, gave a concert at the Court House Monday night for the benefit of the St. James Chapel.

The sparring contest of last Thursday night, advertised for ten rounds, terminated rather abruptly, when in the middle of the second round one of the aspirants for pugilistic honors was placed entirely *hors de combat*.

Lily of the Valley Samaritan Lodge will give an entertainment tomorrow and Friday nights. Among other things a cake walk is announced.

Buckien's Arnica Salve

The best Salve in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25c per box. For sale by Alex. Wadsworth.

No Cure—No Pay.

That is the way all druggists sell GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC for Chills and Malaria. It is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. Children love it. Adults prefer it to bitter nauseating tonics. Price, 50 cents.

W. H. Morris,

Veterinary Surgeon.

Having made the Diseases of Horses a special study, is now devoting attention to their cure. He has had marked success in treating staggers, affections of the lungs, lock jaw, etc. He also treats all Domestic Animals.

☞Examinations at his office on Main street, Elizabeth City, N. C., FREE OF CHARGE

2 LARGE STORES

CONNECTED

and UNDER

1 LIBERAL MANAGEMENT

Our business largely increased, it became necessary to have more room; have rented the STORE NEXT TO OUR OLD STAND, in which we are showing a

CHEAP AND LARGE

Stock of Clothing, Shoes and Gent's Furnishing Goods, Hats etc. The

OLD STAND

is stocked with a choice and low price line of DRESS GOODS, ETC., LADIES' & CHILDREN'S SHOES MILLINERY, &c. New Goods arriving daily. Come and see them.

Moses Weisel,

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed
Alx. Senna
Rochelle Salts
Anise Seed
Peppermint
Bi Carbonate Soda
Worm Seed
Clarified Sugar
Wintergreen Flavor.

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
NEW YORK.

At 6 months old
35 DOSES—35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

We do Not Have to Talk a Man to Death

to sell our goods. We buy from first hands in large quantities and receive a fresh supply daily. We make a specialty of Fancy Groceries and Canned Goods, and pride ourselves on the fact that while the quality is way up in G the prices defy competition. Nothing gives us more pleasure than to show goods, because by thus doing we are sure to secure trade.

Prices and Quality Sell the Goods.

In addition to our already large stock of Groceries, Immense supply of Sugars, Cargoes of Flour, and general Wholesale and Retail Supplies, we have recently added Lime, cement and Builder's Material generally. We can guarantee these goods. Long experience and practical knowledge with the trade has taught us a thing or two and we are ready to convince you. Our

Wholesale Department,

like our Retail Department, is always kept up to-date. Right here let us say that in the matter of buying we have saved money for others and can do so for you. We know what we are talking about and mean business. Call on us; you'll find us sociable; we have been since we were a boy.

W. J. Woodley, No. 138 and 140 Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

Dress Goods.

Unusual good value in Plain and Fancy Spring and Summer Dress Goods at Fowler & Co's

Hosiery

Before buying your Hosiery, examine the prices and qualites at Fowler & Co's.

Clothing.

Fowler & Co. are offering some Special Bargains in alothing. Some heavy weight or Winter Clothing will be sold for about half their value

Fowler & Co.'s Store is full of new goods and new prices. Give them a call.

Everybody is Invited

—TO VISIT THE STORE OF—

W. T. DAVIS

No 32 Main Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

YOU WILL FIND A FULL

Stock of Groceries

which I am offering at rock bottom prices. Call and you will find anything usually kept in a first-class Grocery Store.

ONE GIVES RELIEF.

Don't Spend a Dollar

for

Medicine

until you have tried

RIPANS TABULES

You can buy them in the paper 5-cent cartons

Ten Tabules for Five Cents.

This sort is put up cheaply to gratify the universal present demand for a low price.

If you don't find this sort of

Ripans Tabules At the Druggist's

TRADE RIPANS MARK

Send Five Cents to THE RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce St., New York, and they will be sent to you by mail; or 12 cartons will be mailed for 48 cents. The chances are ten to one that Ripans Tabules are the very medicine you need.

Ripans Tabules cure naus- Ripans Tabules: at druggists.

A Good Dictionary For Two Cents.

A dictionary containing 10,000 of the most useful words in the English language, is published by the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y. While it contains some advertising, it is a complete dictionary, concise and correct. In compiling this book care has been taken to omit none of those common words whose spelling or exact use occasions at times a momentary difficulty, even to well educated people. The main aim has been to give as much useful information as possible in a limited space. To those who already have a dictionary, this book will commend itself because it is compact, light and convenient; to those who have no dictionary whatever, it will be invaluable. One may be secured by writing to the above concern, mentioning this paper, and enclosing a two-cent stamp.

Holland is the only country in Europe that admits coffee free of duty.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.
Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

There are five comets foretold by astronomers for the year 1898.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle.

The maximum temperature of the Gulf Stream is eighty-six degrees.

Chew Star Tobacco—The Best.
Smoke Sledge Cigarettes.

Russia ranks sixth among the wine producing countries of the world.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

At least one peach tree was in full bloom early this month at Williamsport, Md.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

It takes a healthy man four months to eat his own weight in food.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

The republic of Andorra has just remodeled its law court.

To keep the pores open is essential to health. Glenn's Sulphur Soap does this. Of druggists. Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50c.

How Are You
This Spring?

Tired, nervous?
Can't get rested?
Tortured with boils, humors?

That is not strange. Impurities have been accumulating in your blood during winter and it has become impoverished. This is the experience of most people. Therefore they take Hood's Sarsaparilla to purify their blood in spring.

"My daughter was run down and tired while in school, and I have been giving her Hood's Sarsaparillia, which has purified her blood and built her up, and she is now getting well and strong. I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla myself with excellent results, and whenever we have any little ailment we resort to this medicine. It keeps me in good health and good spirits, and makes me feel younger. My husband has been taking Hood's Pills, and says he never found any he liked as well." Mrs. Jennie Pearsorat, 424 Warren Street, New York, N. Y. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills are the only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

A Bright Advertisement.

A German newspaper has invented something new in the personal column line. It publishes a romantic story, with the usual immaculate hero and heroine, while in its own columns and those of other dailies it inserts the following advertisement: "Gentleman, rich, with an agreeable person and irreproachable character, seeks a woman as virtuous and beautiful as Mina Deutschthaler, the admirable heroine of the romance of X——, which we publish on the third page."

After Wild Men of Borneo.

The wild man of Borneo is about to make the acquaintance of a big Irish scientific expedition. Dr. Haddon, of the Royal College of Science, will lead a large party of explorers into the wild man's lair, and he is to be studied as exclusively as his retiring nature will permit.

The expedition is said to be the most thoroughly equipped one that ever has gone anywhere for anthropological investigation.

North Carolina's cotton mills consume 50,000 more bales of cotton than are annually produced in the State.

TO MRS. PINKHAM

From Mrs. Walter E. Budd, of Patchogue, New York.

Mrs. Budd, in the following letter, tells a familiar story of weakness and suffering, and thanks Mrs. Pinkham for complete relief:

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—I think it is my duty to write to you and tell you what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. I feel like another woman. I had such dreadful headaches through my temples and on top of my head, that I nearly went crazy; was also troubled with chills, was very weak; my left side from my shoulders to my waist pained me terribly. I could not sleep for the pain. Plasters would help for a while, but as soon as taken off, the pain would be just as bad as ever. Doctors prescribed medicine, but it gave me no relief.



"Now I feel so well and strong, have no more headaches, and no pain in side, and it is all owing to your Compound. I cannot praise it enough. It is a wonderful medicine. I recommend it to every woman I know."

PILES

"I suffered the tortures of the damned with protruding piles brought on by constipation with which I was afflicted for twenty years. I ran across your CASCARETS in the town of Newell, Ia., and never found anything to equal them. To-day I am entirely free from piles and feel like a new man."
C. H. Keitz, 1411 Jones St., Sioux City, Ia.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c.
... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...
Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 312

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

PRESIDENT'S ULTIMATUM

Signed Intervention Resolutions and Demanded Evacuation of Cuba.

SPAIN'S MINISTER DEPARTS.

The Momentous Resolution Signed in the Presence of Members of the Cabinet—The Ultimatum a Demand That Spain Withdraw From Cuba—Senor Polo y Bernabe Demanded His Passports.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—President McKinley, at 11.24 Wednesday morning, signed the act of Congress declaring Cuba free and ordering Spain to evacuate the island. At the same time he affixed his signature to an ultimatum to Spain and sent it to Madrid to be delivered by Minister Woodford.

The ultimatum informed the Spanish Government that it must withdraw its troops and warships from Cuba or have them driven from the island by the military and naval forces of this country.

Notice that the ultimatum had been sent was given the Spanish Minister at Washington and he at once asked for his passports and left the city.

It was evidently in the minds of those present when President McKinley signed the documents which mean the wresting from Spain of the last remnants of her once vast Western Empire, that they were assisting at a scene which marked an event in history.

When the moment came for the President to put his name to the documents those in the room closed up around the table, at a respectful distance. Secretaries Bliss, Alger and Wilson, Attorney-General Griggs, Assistant Secretary Day, Senator Elkins, Representative Cannon and Charles Emory Smith, of Philadelphia, and Archbishop Ireland were present.

Secretary Alger had the pen all ready. It was an ordinary stub pen, which he had brought over from the War Department and which he intended to keep, and did keep, as a souvenir of the occasion.



FLAG OF FREE CUBA.

Mr. Porter, Secretary to the President, took the pen from Mr. Alger and handed it to the President, who then wrote his name in a large, bold script. As soon as the event was over Mr. Porter came out and announced the fact to the seventy or eighty newspaper correspondents, who were eagerly waiting to bulletin it to their papers.

Congress learned of the signing of the resolutions as soon as the two houses had assembled. The notice went to the House, in which the resolutions originated, and when the formal announcement was made there by Secretary Pruden there was a tumult of applause, participated in by members on both sides of the Chamber. In the Senate the news created intense enthusiasm.

POLO LEAVES WASHINGTON.

Spanish Minister Asks For His Passports and Gets Them.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—As soon as the President signed the Cuban resolutions he notified Senor Polo y Bernabe, the Spanish Minister, who at once requested his passports, which were handed him at his residence by an official of the State



SENOR POLO Y BERNABE.

Department. Senor Polo left Washington at 7.20 Wednesday evening. He occupied a special car attached to the regular train of the Pennsylvania Railroad for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. At Buffalo the car was switched on the Grand Trunk route and continued on to Toronto, Canada. Senor Polo is accompanied by Seno Pablo Soler, First Secretary; Senor Don Acquaroni, Second Secretary; Senor Pla, attache; Senor Almeida, attache; Captain de la Casa, military attache, and Lieutenant de Caranza, naval attache. Detectives of the United States secret service escorted the party.

Thus was broken the last link of diplomatic communication at this capital between Spain and the United States. The care of Spanish interests was confided by Senor Polo to the French Ambassador and the Minister of Austria-Hungary jointly.

To Abandon Privateering.

The Department of State made the announcement that the United States will not resort to privateering. This is a direct abandonment of the long-established policy of this Government, which has maintained the right of privateering against the protests of other nations.

Ninth Infantry to the Front.

The Ninth Infantry, stationed at Sacket's Harbor, N. Y., consisting of 500 men, has been moved to Tampa, Fla. The troops were in command of Colonel W. H. Powell. A baggage train of twelve cars accompanied them.

Baseball.

Shortstop Dolan of the Louisvilles has been released.

Delehanty is stealing bases in great shape for the Philadelphia team.

E. S. Smith, '99, was elected manager of the Cornell 'Varsity baseball team in place of J. H. Gannon, Jr., resigned.

Pitcher Hastings and First Baseman Ganzel, of the Pittsburg Club, are ill with malaria at the Louisville Hotel.

Indianapolis is said to have sixteen pitchers under contract. But four of these will be carried through the season.

It looks as though Hughes, the new Baltimore pitcher from California, is liable to make a success of it in the big league.

Carey, Louisville's first baseman, was tried by the Baltimores a few years ago, and was released because of weak batting.

If Baltimore's pitchers pan out well it is possible that Hanlon will not need Corbett. The latter seems determined to remain in California.

There seems to be nothing the matter with Tucker's first base play for Brooklyn thus far. If he continues his good work Lachance will not be missed.

Despite the reports last winter that Nichols had permanently injured his right arm, the famous Boston pitcher has begun the season in remarkable style.

Although Jones has made a number of errors at Brooklyn's short field, the management has not given up hope of making him a successful player in that place.

TROOPS AT CHICKAMAUGA.

Regulars From All Over the Country Hurried to the Front by Special Trains.

Chattanooga, Tenn. (Special).—Chickamauga Park is now a vast military camp. Secretary of War Alger reported Wednes-



NEW CANVAS UNIFORM FOR REGULARS.

day that every command of the regulars ordered to the South had started for the front. Many of the regiments having but a short run reported in camp in a few hours, and more than half the entire army bivouaced at the points of mobilization Wednesday night.

The camp at the Chickamauga National Park leaves little to be desired, either in the way of comfort or in beauty of surroundings. It is, moreover, full of interest for the man of military taste and experience. Nearly every square foot of what is now a park, with excellent roads, groves of trees, and rippling streams, was fought over again and again during the two days' battle in September, 1863.

The "Boys in Blue" will be merely a figure of speech in the case of the Army of Invasion, new canvas uniforms having been adopted for service in the tropics. They are of drab canvas, light in weight and admirably adapted for wear in tropical climates. The service coat of both officers and men is shorter than the one in use now. Rather baggy knee breeches, with canvas or light leather leggings, complete the leg covering, and fair leather or russet shoes of the regular army styles will be worn. The headgear is a broad brim felt hat, turned up on one side, like those worn in the American Revolutionary Army, and fastened with a rosette and aigrette of the same. The uniforms of the officers will be exactly like that of the men, except for the insignia of rank on the collar and shoulders.

The commander at Chickamauga, Major-General Brooke, and staff arrived Wednesday. Five hundred and fifty cavalry troops from Fort Jefferson, Mo., came in during the afternoon. Fifty-five cars of artillery from Fort Myer arrived in the evening.

From all parts of the country came re-



CAMPING GROUNDS IN CHICKAMAUGA FOR UNITED STATES TROOPS.

ports to General Brooke here of unusual scenes and unparalleled enthusiasm. The departing troops are escorted to the railway stations by cheering thousands, school children line the thoroughfares, there is an ovation at every hamlet through which the hurrying detachments of the army pass.

The white tents of the Twenty-fifth, and the uniformed men aid the visitor to picture the scene of a generation ago. This aid to the imagination was increased by the arrival of six regiments of cavalry and fourteen light batteries of artillery. Where in former days regiment and brigade wheeled, advanced, battled and retired, under the smoke of battle, the troopers and cannoneers of the army will prepare themselves for any emergency by drill and practice under sunny skies.

ARMY BILL PASSED.

House Rushed Through the Measure Fixing the Status of the Volunteers.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The bill authorizing the President to issue a call for volunteers passed the House by unanimous consent, after five hours of unrestricted debate.

Chairman Hull, of the Military Committee, read telegrams he had received from the White House and from Secretary of War Alger, calling on him to hurry the bill through as rapidly as he could, for the President wanted to issue his call for volunteers immediately.

This spurred the House to action, and the fifteen sections of the measure were taken up and disposed of without unnecessary delay.

The bill provides that 12,000,000 persons, all being able-bodied male citizens, and those of foreign birth who have declared their intention of becoming citizens, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, are held liable to perform military duty subject to the call of the President.

That the Volunteer Army shall be maintained only during the existence of war, or while war is imminent, authority being given to the President to raise such a force, or to call into active service the State militia, enlistments being for the term of three years, unless sooner terminated.

That the Volunteer Army shall be raised by proclamation, and as far as practicable the men received into the service shall be taken from the States, Territories, District of Columbia and Indian Territory.

That the field officers shall be appointed by the President, and the regimental and company officers shall be appointed by the Governors of the States.

That the volunteers and militia shall be on the same footing as regards pay, allowances and pensions as the regular army.

Mild Winter in Russia.

Not within living memory has there been known so abnormally snowless a winter in European Russia as the season just closed. Throughout the whole of these southern latitudes, says an Odessa correspondent, and for a stretch of nearly 2000 miles northward, there is only here and there the merest sprinkling of snow, while the temperature alternates between a few degrees of frost and crisp spring weather.

Ohio's Guard to Be Recruited.

Governor Bushnell ordered the Ohio National Guard to be recruited to its maximum strength of 8500.

With the Workers.

Panama Canal employs 3500 laborers.

New York granite cutters get $4 for eight hours.

Brooklyn truck drivers have struck for $1.75 a day.

Springfield (Mass.) municipal laborers get $1.50 a day.

Ground for Detroit Labor Temple will be broken on Labor Day.

Troy (N. Y.) contractors who do city work must employ unionists.

New York German-American Typographia is twenty-five years old.

The congress of miners at Salt Lake will be attended by 3000 delegates.

San Francisco Sailors' Union demands $40 a month as minimum pay.

Boston Park Department employes have withdrawn from the K. of L. and will join the Federation.

The Ohio Legislature has passed a bill fixing the factory age for boys at sixteen instead of fourteen.

Thousands of workingmen will join in asking Mayor Van Wyck to permit the beginning of New York's public library now.

About five hundred miners and helpers of the Brazil, Ind., Block Coal Company are on strike for an advance in wages for machine mining.

Union barbers of Colorado are working for a law similar to that of Minnesota which requires an examination and a license before the barber can practice.

QUEEN REGENT'S SPEECH.

Addresses Spanish Parliament With the Young King by Her Side.

DEFIANCE TO UNITED STATES.

Tells the Spanish Cortes She Has Summoned Them to Defend Spain—Appeals to the Spanish People to Gather Round Her Son's Throne—Gratitude Due the Pope For His Peace Efforts.

Madrid, Spain (By Cable).—The opening of the Spanish Cortes Wednesday was a magnificent sight. All the wealth and beauty of Madrid gathered in the Senate, where every available foot of space was occupied. There was a terrific crush at the entrance leading to the Senatorial seats, many of which were occupied by ladies.

Large bodies of troops were drawn up outside the building, including the handsomely uniformed Blue Dragoons and the magnificently attired Palace Guards. All the members of the diplomatic corps were present in full dress.

The Queen Regent read the speech from the throne. She referred to the troubles mentioned at the last session of the Cortes, saying they had increased "owing to the attitude of part of the people of the United States in fomenting rebellion," adding that hitherto Spain had submitted "to these threats and injuries, as not being the genuine expression of the American nation, but, becoming national, they would oblige me to break relations with the United States."

Continuing, the Queen Regent remarked that in the supreme crisis the Pope "spoke words of peace, which were hearkened to by my Government, in the firm consciousness of right and in the strict performance of international duties."

Her Majesty added: "Spain's gratitude



QUEEN REGENT OF SPAIN.

is due to the Pope, and also to the great powers, whose action strengthens my conviction that Spain's cause deserves universal sympathy."

"Thus identifying myself with the nation, I not only fulfill the oath I swore in accepting the Regency, but I follow the dictates of a mother's heart, trusting to the Spanish people to gather behind my son's throne and defend it until he is old enough to defend it himself, as well as trusting to the Spanish people to defend the honor and the territory of the nation."

The Queen Regent then referred to the trouble in the Philippine Islands, and, continuing, said:

"Although a dark and gloomy future is before us, the difficulties are not beyond our powers. With our glorious army, navy and united nation before foreign aggression, we trust in God that we shall overcome, without stain on our honor, the baseless and unjust attacks made upon us."

The Queen Regent read the speech with the little King on her right, amid great enthusiasm.

AN IMPORTANT CONFERENCE.

Cuban Insurgents to Co-operate With 50,000 Good Fighting Men.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Remarks made by Senator Foraker in the Senate and a conference of General Miles and T. Estrada Palma lead to the belief that the United States Government has virtually recognized the Cuban Republic.



T. ESTRADA PALMA.

At General Miles's conference with Mr. T. Estrada Palma, the Minister of the Cuban Government, plans were discussed by them for a joint campaign between the United States forces and the army of the insurgents. Rifles and ammunition and such other munitions of war as are necessary will be provided by this Government for the use of the insurgents. It is desired to employ these troops in as large numbers as possible on account of their natural ability to endure the climate of Cuba in the rainy season. Minister Palma represented that if the United States would furnish arms the insurgents could place 50,000 good fighting men in the field immediately.

A Railway Boom.

During the past two months the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has received 1110 new box cars, 1239 double hopper gondolas and 224 coke cars of the order of 5150 recently placed with Pullman's Palace Car Company, the Michigan Peninsular Works, the Missouri Car and Foundry Company and the South Baltimore Car Works. Deliveries are being made as rapidly as the cars are completed.

Beef in Berlin.

The average price of first quality dressed beef in the Berlin market for 1897 was thirteen cents per pound.

Wheeling Notes.

Worcester, Mass., is to have a new $10,000 bicycle track.

Boston has abandoned the idea of an annual cycling parade.

"Sit erect, ride moderately. Short of fatigue it is healthful, and you will live long," are wise words from a well-known physician.

Many French cyclists make use of the State pawnshops for storing their machines during the winter, paying a small charge for the privilege.

Dr. W. H. Brown, surgeon to the Leeds (England) General Infirmary, claims to have discovered a special kind of neuralgia peculiar to cyclists.

Cyclists should wear shoes with soles of average thickness. Thin soled shoes cause numbness of the feet, and should not be worn, especially on long rides.

The low crank hanger promises to be just as popular this season as were high gears last year. The drop in the crank hanger, which is extremely low in this year's machines, is perhaps the most important feature of the model.

At the Auditorium, at Springfield, Ohio, in the six-day bicycle race, Lizzie Claw, of Berlin, Germany, beat the world's record for four hours forty-seven minutes sixteen seconds for 100 miles by making it in four hours thirty-two minutes fifteen seconds.

Oil is a great enemy to brass and steel, and, if used sparingly when wheels are cleaned the wheels will last longer.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

17 MILK AND CREAM.

The average price paid for the surplus on the platforms has been 2¼c ₩ qt. net to shipper. Receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near the city for the week have been as follows:

Average daily receipts of the week, fluid milk, cans	23,423
Condensed milk, cans	150
Cream, cans	565

BUTTER.			
Creamery—West. extras	—	@	18
Firsts	17	@	17½
Thirds to seconds	15	@	16½
State—Thirds to firsts	15	@	17½
State Dairy tubs, extras	—	@	17
Imitation Creamery	14½	@	16½
Factory, fresh firsts	14½	@	15
Low grades	13	@	13½
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, new, large	8	@	8¼
Small	8¾	@	9
Part skims, good to prime	4½	@	5
Full skims	2	@	3
EGGS.			
State and Penn—Fresh	11	@	11½
Jersey—Fancy	12	@	12½
Western—Choice	—	@	11½
Southern—Choice	10½	@	10¾
Duck eggs, ₩ doz	9	@	18
Goose eggs, ₩ doz	—	@	25
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice, 1897	1 37½	@	1 40
Medium, choice, 1897	1 15	@	1 20
Pea, choice, 1897	—	@	1 15
Red kidney, choice, 1897	—	@	1 80
White kidney, choice, 1897	—	@	1 55
Yellow eye	1 20	@	1 22½
Lima, Cal., ₩ 60 lbs	1 72½	@	1 75
Green peas, bags	70	@	72½
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples, Ben Davis, ₩ bbl	3 00	@	4 00
Greening, ₩ bbl	—	@	—
Baldwin, ₩ bbl	2 50	@	3 50
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₩ bbl	—	@	—
Jersey, ₩ crate	—	@	—
Strawberries, Fla., ₩ qt	12	@	18
HOPS.			
State—1897, choice, ₩ lb	—	@	17
1896, prime	7½	@	8
Pacific Coast, 1897, choice	—	@	17
Good to prime	14	@	15
Old odds	2	@	4
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ₩ lb	—	@	9
Chickens, ₩ lb	—	@	9
Roosters, ₩ lb	—	@	5
Turkeys, ₩ lb	9	@	10
Ducks, ₩ pair	50	@	80
Geese, ₩ pair	75	@	1 25
Pigeons, ₩ pair	25	@	50
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ₩ lb	9	@	10
Chickens, Phila	18	@	20
Western, dry picked	—	@	—
Fowls, State & Penn., ₩ lb	—	@	9¼
Western ducks	5	@	7
Geese, Western, ₩ lb	4	@	6
Squabs, ₩ doz	1 50	@	2 50
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, ₩ 100 lb	77½	@	80
Clover mixed	—	@	35
Straw—Long rye	32½	@	35
Short rye	—	@	—
Oat	25	@	30
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, State, ₩ bbl	2 12	@	2 62
Western, ₩ bbl	2 12	@	2 62
Jersey, per bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Sweet, ₩ bbl	4 00	@	5 50
Cabbages, ₩ bbl	1 25	@	1 75
Onions, yellow, ₩ bbl	1 25	@	2 00
Red, ₩ bbl	1 25	@	2 00
Peas, N. C., ₩ basket	1 25	@	1 75
Egg plant, ₩ box	2 00	@	3 00
Tomatoes, ₩ carrier	1 00	@	2 50
String beans, ₩ crate	1 50	@	2 50
Squash, ₩ bbl	1 00	@	1 50
Hubbard	—	@	—
Turnips, Russia, ₩ bbl	75	@	1 00
Celery, ₩ doz	10	@	50
Carrots, ₩ 100 bunches	2 50	@	5 00
Beets, Fla., ₩ bbl	1 00	@	2 00
Lettuce, ₩ basket	50	@	1 00
Spinach, ₩ bbl	25	@	1 00
Kale, per bbl	25	@	50
Asparagus, ₩ doz	1 50	@	6 00
Radishes, ₩ bbl	50	@	1 00
Rhubarb, ₩ 100 bunches	—	@	3 00
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter Patents	4 85	@	5 25
Spring Patents	5 25	@	5 65
Wheat—No. 2 N. Duluth	—	@	1 09¾
No. 2 Red	—	@	1 09¾
Corn—No. 2	—	@	37½
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	32½
Track mixed	31	@	32½
Rye—Western	61	@	61½
Barley—Feeding	—	@	37
Lard—City steam	5.15c	@	5.25c
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	7	@	8¼
Milch cows, com. to good	28 75	@	35 00
Calves, city dressed	7	@	9½
Country dressed	5	@	8
Sheep, ₩ 100 lb	3 75	@	4 25
Lambs, ₩ 100 lb	4 60	@	5 70
Hogs—Live, ₩ 100 lb	3 90	@	4 15
Country dressed	4	@	6½

INSANE FROM EXCESSIVE READING

Farmer Ingraham Read in Bed Nights Until His Mind Gave Way.

William Ingraham, a farmer, who lived near Rockland, N. Y., was taken to the State Hospital at Binghamton hopelessly insane. Ingraham's insanity is said to be due to excessive reading. It was his habit, after performing his day's labors, to lie in bed and read until morning. Anything in the form of printed matter, from year-old almanacs to Patent Office reports, served his purpose when better literature was not at hand. He is said to have read the Bible through sixty times, and could repeat whole chapters word for word. He could quote Shakespeare, Byron, Milton and Moore by the page, and had a wonderful knowledge of historical events. He read so much nights that he soon became unable to sleep, and finally his reason gave way. The asylum authorities say he is incurable.

Anglo-American Union.

London, England (By Cable).—At the Lord Mayor's Easter banquet Ambassador Hay delivered a speech upon Anglo-American relations that aroused great enthusiasm. The Spanish Ambassador sent word at the last minute that he was "indisposed," and could not attend. Our Ambassador said: "We are joint ministers in the same sacred mission of liberty and progress [Cheers], charged with duties that we cannot evade, by the imposition of irresistible laws." Colonel Hay did not make the slightest allusion to the Spanish-American crisis, but his speech was interpreted by the guests as an indirect recognition of the British sympathy with the United States.

Salmon Beginning to Run.

Salmon are beginning to run, and preparations are making for the most active season witnessed in the fisheries and canneries in the Pacific Northwest in many years. The fish catch is now being shipped to the Eastern States in refrigerator cars.

Samuel Adams's Grave.

A plain granite monument over the grave of Samuel Adams, in the Granary burial ground, Boston, Mass., was unveiled on Patriots' Day by the Daughters of the American Revolution. The grave has been unmarked, and its location was unknown for many years, but a search through the tombs by the Cemetery Commission discovered the Adams family tomb, and there is abundant proof that Samuel Adams was interred therein.

Spain's Wheat Crop.

The Spanish wheat crop averages about 80,000,000 bushels annually.

Newsy Gleanings.

We send cotton to fifteen countries.

Washington swarms with contractors.

United States have 900,000 telephones.

The British Union Jack has been raised over the United States Consulate at San Juan, Porto Rico.

It was officially announced that the Michigan Central Railroad is to be absorbed by the New York Central.

It is proposed to reduce the postage on letters from three cents an ounce to two cents throughout Canada.

Andrew Wolfkiel, of Selinsgrove, Penn., has been a railway conductor since 1854, and though he has been off the track or over the bank with his train thirty-six times, has never been hurt.

All the steerage room of the German-American steamers has been engaged for emigrants up to the end of May.

General Wilson, Chief of the Engineer Corps of the United States Army, says New York harbor is impregnable to any hostile fleet.

Under urgent demands from the Navy Department the twin battleships Kearsarge and Kentucky are to be ready for service in ninety days.

The Bankers' Club of Chicago adopted a resolution upholding the Administration's policy and offering their whole means for this Nation's support.

A quartz vein has been found in Gillespie County, Texas, near Mount Hudson, yielding gold to the extent of $95.29 to the ton. A company has been organized to work it.

WAR WITH SPAIN.

Our Ultimatum Scorned and Passports Given to Woodford.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—A cablegram received Thursday morning at the State Department announced that Spain had refused to receive our ultimatum and had handed passports to Minister Woodford, who left immediately for France.

President McKinley at once notified the Powers that a state of war existed.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

Chairman Cannon, of House Appropriations Committee, said that $18,000,000 of the $50,000,000 fund was still left, and that a volunteer army would cost about $150,000 a day.

Senator Foraker said in debate in the Senate that he had positive information that it is the intention of this Government to recognize the representatives of the Cuban Government in this country.

The Ways and Means Committee dropped from the War Revenue bill the taxes on tea, coffee and crude petroleum.

T. Estrada Palma and one of Gomez's brigadiers, it is said, have consulted General Miles arranging for co-operation against Spain.

Mr. Dingley's committee practically decided upon a war tax bill estimated to raise $125,000,000 a year.

Brigadier General J. C. Breckinridge, now Inspector General of the United States Army, will serve on General Miles's staff as chief of inspection department.

The Navy Department ordered the purchase of ten light-draught yachts for use in Cuban waters.

Secretary Gage announced that Treasury employes who may enlist will be reinstated at any time within a year.

The guard at the White House has been trebled and other precautions have been taken to assure the personal safety of the President.

It was announced at the Navy Department that no more big warships will be bought.

Commodore Howell, recently of the European squadron, has been detailed to command the patrol fleet.

The House Ways and Means Committee decided to favor a tax of $1 a barrel on beer in the new bill for war revenue.

Domestic.

The Santa Fe Pacific westbound passenger train was held up at Oro Grande, 380 miles east of Mojave, Cal. Engineer Gufford was killed and a passenger injured.

The Rev. Dr. F. E. Clark, head of the Christian Endeavor Society, sailed from Boston for Jamaica on a steamer of the Boston Fruit Company. He goes to attend a series of the Christian Endeavor conventions, for which he has been wanted for a long time, and will be absent several weeks.

Augustus C. Widber, City Treasurer of San Francisco, is accused of stealing over $100,000 from the money bags in the City Treasury.

Hardly 100 Spaniards took advantage of the offer of free transportation from New York City to Havana on the steamships Panama and Seneca. Most of them went on the Panama, which was watched by crowds as she left her pier.

Major Robert Meade, Commandant at the navy yard at Portsmouth, N. H., has been ordered to take command of the marines of the North Atlantic Squadron.

General William Booth, head and founder of the Salvation Army, was given an enthusiastic reception at Carnegie Music Hall, New York City.

George Parsons Lathrop died suddenly at the Roosevelt Hospital, New York City, to which he was taken suffering from a complication of diseases.

Key West, Fla., suspended all business to celebrate over the recognition of Cubans as a free people. More than 1000 Cubans organized and volunteered for service with American troops.

Carnegies at Pittsburg, Penn., are rolling a special steel plate one and a half inches thick for the new auxiliary cruisers.

The pneumatic gunboat Vesuvius successfully tested her guns in Narragansett Bay.

Representative Henry U. Johnson, the Republican of Richmond, Ind., who attracted attention in the recent debate on Cuba, has not been renominated by the Republicans of his district. Instead James Watson received the nomination.

Ex-Mayor Strong appeared before the Grand Jury in New York City and secured the indictment of George B. White, who is under arrest in Philadelphia on a charge of defrauding twenty banks in New York and other cities five years ago.

Three companies of the Thirteenth United States Infantry left Governor's Island, New York Harbor, for Tampa, Fla. Light Battery D of the Fifth Artillery also left Fort Hamilton to join the artillery and cavalry forces at Chickamauga, Tenn.

Jacob Myers and wife were fatally burned at Marion, Ohio, while burning cornstalks. Mrs. Myers's clothing caught fire. Her husband lost his life trying to save her.

The Government has rented a building for an army hospital at Key West, Fla.

The use of reindeer in Alaska exploration has been officially discontinued.

John J. Ryan, a New York builder, was shot and killed by an angry Italian who had been discharged from his employ.

Several iron girders fell in the armory at Newburg, N. Y. Two men were killed and three mortally injured.

"Colonel" William Hepburn was positively identified in New York City by Frederick G. Isles as the man who offered him $25,000 with which to bribe the Kings County Grand Jury for March, in the interest of Police Commissioner Philips and Theodore B. Willis.

Ninety-five per cent. of the furniture makers in the United States are said to be forming a trust. The capital stock will be $12,000,000 and the headquarters of the concern will be in Chicago.

John C. Knowles, a well known wheelman, died in Bellevue Hospital, New York City, from consumption, attributed to excessive bicycle riding. In 1894 he rode six thousand miles in sixty days.

Commander Brownson, who has been in Europe after ships and guns for the Government, arrived at New York.

A detachment of nine officers and 150 seamen of the New Jersey Naval Militia, Battalion of the West, was selected to man the Venezuela.

The old monitor Nahant, manned by New York Naval Militia, arrived in New York Harbor from Philadelphia and anchored off Tompkinsville.

Captain Sigsbee took command of the steamer St. Paul and in a few minutes after his arrival she started from New York for Philadelphia to be converted into a cruiser.

John Van Pelt, of Matawan, N. J., drank over two quarts of rum on a wager that he could drink more rum than his opponent could drink beer. He was found dead in bed by his father a few hours later.

An explosion of dust, followed by a fire, destroyed the grain elevator at the Hoosac Tunnel docks in Boston, with 400,000 bushels of grain, mostly wheat.

Citizens of Key West cheered the two colored regiments of the Twenty-fifth United States Infantry as they marched through the town. The final destination of these regiments is Tortugas.

Russia has ordered two battleships from the Cramps, of Philadelphia.

Foreign.

Don Carlos, the pretender to the Spanish throne, who left Venice on a mysterious mission, accompanied by a numerous suite, has arrived at Ostend, Belgium. It is understood that he will remain at Ostend for some time, presumably watching the course of events in Spain.

The United States military attaches at Vienna and St. Petersburg have been recalled.

A despatch from Assouan, on the Nile, says a gunboat that has returned to Dakala from Shendy reports that it had an engagement with fugitives from Mahmoud's army, killing 200 and capturing seventy.

The officials of the Foreign Office in Berlin confirm the report that the Spanish Government has asked Germany to sell ordinance and army supplies. They add that the request has been refused.

Austria has forbidden the importation of American fruit which, on examination at the port of entry, shows traces of the San Jose scale.

A Berlin report says Spain is trying to negotiate a war loan in England, offering a tenure of the Philippine Islands as security.

Spurgeon's Tabernacle, in London, has been destroyed by fire.

An agreement as to the disposition of the provinces of Tacna and Arica has been reached between the Governments of Chile and Peru.

The Cause of Dyspepsia.

From the Republican, Scranton, Penna.

The primary cause of dyspepsia is lack of vitality; the absence of nerve force; the loss of the life-sustaining elements of the blood.

No organ can properly perform its function when the source of nutriment fails. When the stomach is robbed of the nourishment demanded by nature, assimilation ceases, unnatural gases are generated; the entire system responds to the discord.

A practical illustration of the symptoms and torture of dyspepsia is furnished by the case of Joseph T. Vandyke, 440 Hickory St., Scranton, Pa.

In telling his story, Mr. Vandyke says: "Five years ago I was afflicted with a trouble of the stomach, which was very aggravating. I had no appetite, could not enjoy myself at any time, and especially was the trouble severe when I awoke in the morning. I did not know what the ailment was, but it became steadily worse and I was in constant misery.



In Misery.

"I called in my family physician, and he diagnosed the case as catarrh of the stomach. He prescribed for me and I had his prescription filled. I took nearly all of the medicine, but still the trouble became worse, and I felt that my condition was hopeless. I tried several remedies recommended by my friends but without benefit. After I had been suffering several months, Thomas Campbell, also a resident of this city, urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

"He finally persuaded me to buy a box and I began to use the pills according to directions. Before I had taken the second box I began to feel relieved, and after taking a few more boxes, I considered myself restored to health. The pills gave me new life, strength, ambition and happiness."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure dyspepsia by restoring to the blood the requisite constituents of life, by renewing the nerve force and enabling the stomach to promptly and properly assimilate the food. These pills are a specific for all diseases having their origination in impoverished blood or disordered nerves. They contain every element requisite to general nutrition, to restore strength to the weak, good health to the ailing.

At Port Townsend, Wash., what is said to be the second known specimen of the big fish, Acrotus Willoughby, has been taken. It was speared as it was swimming under a wharf. It weights 100 pounds.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.
Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The population of Palestine is increasing rapidly. Ten years ago there were only 15,000 residents in Jaffa; to-day there are nearly 50,000.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Meerschaum is a silicate of magnesia and is to be found chiefly in Asia Minor, Greece and Madrid.

To Cure A Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

There are said to be fifty-seven frog farms in the United States.

St. Vitus' Dance, Spasms and all nervous diseases permanently cured by the use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $1.00 trial bottle and treatise to Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch Street, Phila., Pa.

The rebellion in the Philippine Islands is reported as increasing in strength.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

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